PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
**COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.**
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

**PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.**

THE

# Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
*RICHEST IN CREAM*
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,756.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 2-30 P. M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28th June | HIMALAYA | 6898 | MOOLTAN | 9621 |
| 3rd July | PERSIA | 7951 | ——— | — |
| 10th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 17th " | HIMALAYA | 6898 | ...... | .. |
| 24th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 31st " | EGYPT | 7912 | ...... | .. |
| 7th Augt. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 14th " | ARABIA | 7903 | ...... | .. |
| 21st " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MANTUA | 11000 |
| 28th " | OCEANA | 6610 | ...... | .. |
| 4th Septr. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 11th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ...... | .. |
| 18th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 25th " | PERSIA | 7951 | ...... | .. |
| 2nd Octr. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 10890 |
| 9th " | EGYPT | 7912 | ...... | .. |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

**GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.**

**PASSAGES** Booked without charge.

**BERTHS** Carefully Selected.

**HANDBOOK** Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

**BAGGAGE** Shipped and Insured.

**PASSENGERS** Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | 5,095 | S. Cliunak | 1st July 1909 |
| KOERBER | 5,423 | A. Foresti | 1st Aug. 1909 |
| TRIESTE | 5,095 | S. Cliunak | 1st Sept 1909 |
| KOERBER | 5,423 | A. Foresti | 1st Oct 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,719 | P. Badessich | 1st Nov. 1909 |
| BOHEMIA | 4,281 | M. Dabcevich | 16th " 1909 |
| KOERBER | 5,423 | A. Foresti | 1st Dec. 1909 |
| PRAGA | 3,895 | G. Gillhuber | 16th " 1909 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILESIA | 5,159 | F. Radonicich | 24th June 1909 |

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,

W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy

Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

### ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI to LONDON (via MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Steamers | Leave London | Due Bombay | Leave Bombay. | Leave Karachi. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C. City of Manchester | May 27 | June 24 | June 30 | July 10 |
| C. City of Karachi | June 10 | July 3 | July 8 | July 24 |
| C. City of Delhi | June 22 | July 20 | For Cal | cutta |
| B. Merton Hall | .. | .. | .. | Augt. 2 |
| R. C. City of Benares | June 28 | July 22 | July 27 | Augt. 14 |
| A. Trafford Hall | July 10 | Augt. 2 | August 7 | Augt. 23 |
| R. City of Agra | July 17 | .. | .. | Augt. 24 |
| C. City of Glasgow | July 27 | Augt. 19 | August 24 | Septr. 10 |
| B. City of Madras | Augt. 7 | Augt. 31 | Septr. 5 | Septr. 21 |
| C. City of Calcutta | Augt. 18 | Sept. 10 | Septr. 15 | Nov. 1 |
| B. Merton Hall | Septr. 25 | .. | .. | Nov. 8 |
| A. City of Vienna | Septr. 11 | Oct. 16 | Nov. 2 | .. |
| R. C. City of Athens | Oct 5 | Oct. 29 | Nov. 2 | Nov. 18 |
| R. C. City of London | Oct. 14 | Nov 2 | Nov. 7 | Nov. 23 |
| A. Trafford Hall | Oct. 21 | Nov. 14 | Nov. 19 | Dec. 5 |
| R. C. City of York | Oct. 29 | Nov. 17 | Nov. 22 | Dec. 10 |
| R. C. City of Glasgow | Nov. 6 | Nov. 28 | Dec. 3 | Dec. 15 |
| B. City of Agra | Nov. 18 | Dec. 11 | Dec 18 | Dec. 30 |
| B. City of Madras | Nov. 27 | Dec. 21 | Jan. 9 | .. |
| C. City of Manchester | Dec. 17 | Jan. 9 | Jan. 14 | Feb. 1 |

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time, about |
|---|---|---|---|
| WAROONGA | 2,510 | Mon 28th June | noon. |
| KOLA | 1,205 | Thur 24th June | 9 a. m. |
| LHASA | 3,171 | Fri. 25th June | 6 a. m. † |

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, 28th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,170 tons, sailing on or about 26th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
*Agents*, BOMBAY.

23rd June, 1909.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| SALAZIE | 4,147 | Magnen | 8th July 1909 |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 5th Aug. " |
| NERA | 5,588 | Martin | 30th Sept. " |
| DUMBEA | 5,685 | X | 28th Oct. " |
| SYDNEY | 4,118 | Rebufat | 25th Nov. " |
| SALAZIE | 4,147 | Magnen | 23rd Dec. " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA | 5,588 | Martin | 16th July 1909. |
| DUMBEA | 5,685 | X | 13th Aug. " |

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD.
Agent.

Albert Building Hornby Road.

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

| Steamers | Tons. | Captain. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CIRCASSIA | 6716 | C. F. Osborne R. N. R. | 14th July, 1909. |
| SCINDIA | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 26th July, 1909. |
| CASTALIA | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 10th Aug. 1909. |
| ELYSIA | 6368 | A. Haig | 23rd Aug. 1909. |
| MASSILIA | 5091 | J. Thomson | 10th Sept. 1909. |
| OLYMPIA | 5124 | A. Tait | 27th Sept. 1909. |
| CIRCASSIA | 6716 | C. F. Osborne, R. N. R. | 11th Oct. 1909. |
| SCINDIA | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 25th Oct. 1909. |
| CASTALIA | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 10th Nov. 1909. |
| ELYSIA | 6368 | A. Haig | 27th Nov. 1909. |

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay to Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | 418 |
| Bombay to Portsaid | 446 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | 578 |
| Bombay to Liverpool | 605 |
| Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles | 653 |
| Bombay to New York | 808 |
| Bombay to Suez and back | 627 |
| Bombay to Portsaid and back | 677 |
| Bombay to Liverpool and back | 990 |
| Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool | 1,038 |
| Bombay to New York and back | 1,340 |

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

**WREXHAM LAGER BEER**

**ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.**

*Sold by—*
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

## INSURANCES.

### CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed ... ... ... £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
*Secretaries*,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

### THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS ......£12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ............£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

### THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
*Manager*, BOMBAY.

### REDUCED RATES. GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1908.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New Policies issued (net) ...5,890 for | £. | 1,819,377 |
| New Premiums (1908) ... | " | 81,349 |
| Annual Income ... | " | 1,406,762 |
| Assets ... | " | 10,038,723 |

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination.
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

### A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
**THERAPION No. 3**

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, used up, and valueless. This wonderful medicament is suitable for all ages, constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently overcome by this recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

**THERAPION** is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England, 2/9. Purchasers should see that word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package.

Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
(BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

STORMY
RAIN
CHANGE
FAIR
VERY DRY

## BAROMETERS

CORRECT FORECAST OF WEATHER CHANGES.

Make your own observations and watch the progress of the monsoon.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Diameter ... ... | 6½ ins. ... ... | Rs. 15/8 |
| " ... ... | 7½ " ... ... | " 22 |
| " ... ... | 9 " ... ... | " 30 |

Rope pattern circular light oak-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, cream enamel dial.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Diameter ... ... | 7½ ins. ... ... | Rs. 26 |
| " ... ... | 8½ " ... ... | " 36 |

Plain polished wood-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, white enamel dial, high grade.

Length 19 Inches .................... Rs. 18.

Combined Aneroid Barometer and Thermometer, the former has visible movement, can be had in carved floral design or banjo shape polished wood cases.

Nickel, Rs. 32; Silver, high-grade ...... Rs. 70.

Watch shape pocket Barometer and altitude register.

Rs. 120.

Silver pocket set of Barometer, Thermometer, Compass and Altitude register, very compact and accurate, in case.

**MARCKS & Co., LTD.,** {BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

## ICES

IN

CHOICE VARIETIES

ENGLISH AND ITALIAN PASTRY

AT

## PEARSE & CO.'S

RESTAURANT,

Apollo Street,

BOMBAY.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

## PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

## INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is

**SECOND TO NONE.**

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

## VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

## VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from The Vetarzo Remedies Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

### EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

**Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.**

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be assured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

*Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from*

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

## GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

**MANUFACTURERS OF - - - -**

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

**DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -**

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

**ERECTION OF - - - - - -**

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

**SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -**

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

**GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,**
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, **BOMBAY.**

## Mill Economy.

SAVE YOUR BOILERS
SAVE YOUR COAL!!

By using . . .
Harris's Patent
**ANTI-ENCRUSTATION BOILER COMPOSITION.**

**AS USED**

By Woolwich Arsenal and all Government Departments in England.

By Local and Indian Mills, Factories, &c.

***GLOWING TESTIMONIALS FROM EVERYONE***

Nothing like it for the
**TREATMENT OF BOILERS LENGTHENS THEIR LIFE.**

TRIAL ORDERS FREE.

For Full Particulars:—
*Apply to*
**Messrs. HALL & GRAY,**
19, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE MUTTRA-HINDAUN CITY SECTION OF THE NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY FOR COACHING TRAFFIC.

SUBJECT to Government Sanction, the following Stations on the Muttra-Hindaun City Section of the Nagda-Muttra Railway will be OPENED for BOOKING of PASSENGERS and other Coaching Traffic, on and from the 1st July, 1909 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| MUTTRA JUNCTION | BAYANA |
| JAJANPATFI | FATEH-SINGHPURA* |
| BHARATPUR | HINDAUN CITY. |
| BASERI | |

* Not opened for Goods Traffic.

The Rules and Rates relating to Coaching Traffic will be the same as in force on the Broad-gauge Section of the Bombay, Baroda & Central India Railway.

For the present one Mixed Train will run each way on this Section as per Timings shewn in the Sheet Time Table, dated 9th June, 1909, exhibited at Stations.

Further particulars as to Passenger Fares, Rules, etc., can be obtained on application to any of the Station Masters on this Company's System.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th June, 1909.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF CERTAIN STATIONS ON THE NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

SUBJECT to Government Sanction, the following Stations on the Kotah-Siwai-Madhopur Extension of the Nagda-Muttra Railway will be OPENED for local and through booking of Coaching Traffic, on and from the 1st July, 1909 :—

| STATIONS. | STATIONS. |
|---|---|
| KESHORAE PATAN. | INDARGARH. |
| KAPREN. | RAWANJNA DUNGAR. |
| LABAN. | SIWAI-MADHOPUR. |

For the present one Mixed Train will run each way on this Extension as per Timings shewn in the Sheet Time Table, dated the 9th June, 1909, exhibited at Stations.

On and from the same date, the following stations on the Kotah-Siwai-Madhopur Extension of the Nagda-Muttra Railway will also be OPENED for Goods Traffic :—

| | |
|---|---|
| KAPREN. | RAWANJNA DUNGAR. |
| LABAN. | |

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 17th June, 1909.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT of the Society will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 25th instant (KING'S BIRTHDAY).

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

Bombay, 18th June, 1909.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

ESTABLISHED 1899.

CONTINUES to prepare Students of all classes for the London Chamber of Commerce, Corporate Accountants, Incorporated Secretaries and other Commercial Examinations of London, at terms to suit all pockets.

Success brilliant and unimpeached. Employments secured free of charge. Full particulars may be obtained from—

S. B. BILLIMORIA, F.F.I.A., &c.,
Public Accountant.

E. K. PALIA, (M.A., F.C.R.A., F.I.S.A., (London).

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting'—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR

**Huntly Blend,**

and take no other.

When you ask for

**Club Blend**

SEE THAT IT IS IN A

Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

CHAMPAGNE

MOET and CHANDON'S

DRY IMPERIAL

VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM

CROFT MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :

Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,

VICTORIA TERMINUS,

AND

Messrs. DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

## MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

**S. R. PILLAI & Co.,**

7-8 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Have for immediate delivery the following Serviceable—

**2ND HAND MOTOR CARS.**

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| WOLSELEY.—12-14 H.P., 2-cylinder, 7 seats, back entrance, body double phaeton, painted dark green with red lines, wooden canopy, lamps and accessories ... ... ... ... | 4,500 |
| WOLSELEY.—8-10 H.P., 1-cylinder, 4 seats, back entrance, painted dark green with white lines, complete with hood, lamps, etc. ... ... ... | 1,800 |
| DE DION.—9-10 H.P., 1-cylinder, 4 seats, back entrance, painted white with red lines, complete with hood, lamps (electric), etc.... ... ... | 3,200 |
| BEAUFORT.—10-12 H.P., 2-cylinder, L. T. Magnets, 5 seats, back entrance, painted chocolate with white lines, complete with hood, lamps, etc. ... | 1,500 |
| DE DION.—8 H.P., 1-cylinder, 3 seats ... | 1,500 |
| WOLSELEY.—6 H P., 1-cylinder, 3 seats ... | 1,700 |
| ALLDAYS and ONIONS.—8 H. P., 4 seats. | 2,000 |
| WOLSELEY.—12-14 H. P., 2-cylinder, 5 seats ... ... ... ... ... | 2,700 |
| ORLEANS.—10-12 H. P., 4-cylinder, 5 seats, side entrance, painted grey, in excellent condition ... ... ... | 3,250 |
| HORLICK.—10-12 H. P., 4-cylinder, 5 seats, side entrance, painted grey ... | 3,250 |
| DE DION.—9 H. P., 1-cylinder, 4 seats ... | 2,500 |
| DE DION.—9-10 H. P., 1-cylinder, 4 seats, just repainted, with new hood, in good order, dark blue ... ... | 3,250 |
| SIDDELEY.—10-12 H. P., almost new, 2 seats and spider seat, hood, lamps, etc., accessories worth Rs. 1,000 ... | 4,000 |
| DE DION.—9-10 H. P., 1-cylinder, 4 seats, just thoroughly overhauled ... | 3,000 |
| DE DION.—9-10 H. P., 1-cylinder, 4 seats, Stepney wheel ... ... ... | 2,800 |
| PANHARD,—15 H. P., 4-cylinder, 5 seats, painted green, new tyres, 40 miles an hour, hood, lamps, etc ... ... | 3,500 |

**S. R. PILLAI & Co.,**

7-8 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

**BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY**

OFFER THE FOLLOWING :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| BRISTON HUMBER.—12 H. P., 3-cylinder, double phaeton, side entrance, body hood and all accessories, shop soiled. ... ... ... ... | 3,500 |
| DARRACQ—10-12 H. P., 2-cylinder, landaulette, to seat 2 inside and 2 outside, canopy over driver, glass screen and all accessories ... ... | 4,500 |

REASONABLE OFFERS CONSIDERED.

**BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,**

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

**COX & CO.,**

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital ..... | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund ..... | $ 14,500,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund ..... | £ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS :

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HONGKONG, | RANGOON. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | SAIGON, |
| BATAVIA. | LONDON, | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| BOMBAY, | LYONS, | SHANGHAI |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO, | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING, | YOKOHAMA. |
| HANKOW. | PENANG. | YLOILO. |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum reamed amount to Rs 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS;

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Circular granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

## "SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid,

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having 1000-bottles arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 856, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Sing copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. Also Interest Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

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RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables, Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

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An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in

Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation

Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.




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STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS.

LIGHT

CHEAP

DURABLE.

All sizes, widths and bores.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.

Apollo Street, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... | £1,600,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL..... | £ 800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND..... | £ 700,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta. | Delhi. | Newera-Eliya. |
| Bombay. | Tuticorin. | Aden (Camp.) |
| Madras. | Chittagong. | Aden, (Steamer Point.) |
| Karachi. | Rangoon. | Zanzibar. |
| Cawnpore. | Mandalay. | Mombasa |
| Lahore | Colombo. | Nairobi. |
| Amritsar. | Kandy. | Entebbe. |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

**THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.**

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL CALLED UP... | „ 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND..... | „ 1,75,000 |

DIRECTORS :

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.

RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq., (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

JENABRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... | Yen 24,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS ..... | „ 15,500 000 |

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy. | Liaoyang | Peking |
| Changsha | Lyons | San Francisco. |
| Chefoo | Penguin (Mukden) | Shanghai |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Majuanzi | Tabling |
| Hankow | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Hanoi | New York | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Osaka. | |
| Kobe | Ryojun (Port Arthur) | |
| London | | |

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BOMBAY BRANCH :—

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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

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Albert Buildings,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

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**WILKINSON'S**

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus **WILKINSON'S** *Thomas Wilkinson* are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD.**

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation

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WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

ESTABLISHED 1827 | HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARDS. | GRAND PRIX LONDON 1908

Offer :—

**Morphine**
**Codeine**
**Chloroform**

SALICAN
ALOIN,
CAFFEINE.

CAPSICIN
GINGERIN
RESINS.

AT SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

**BEST TRADE TERMS**

APPLY TO

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE,

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19 CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

**THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.**

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

**NOW READY** **PRICE Rs. 3.**

THE

Bombay Gazette

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

*SECOND EDITION.*

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

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CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS BY THE GAUMONT CO., PARIS.

A COLLECTION of 16 subjects, 10 English 1913 ft. and 6 Hindoo 1013 ft., FOR SALE Guaranteed in perfect condition and practically unused. Cost £128-14-5. What offers? Apply "A.B.C.", C/o Messrs. King King & Co., Post Box No. 110, Bombay.

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A FEW Native and English RECORDS FOR SALE, at Rs. 2-8-0 each. Guaranteed unused records, slightly soiled through defective packing. Apply "C. W.", C/o Messrs. KING KING & Co., Post Box No. 110, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly :—

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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

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FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL ..... | £1,200,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | £1,575,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. | £1,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Medan, Deli (Sumatra). | Foochow | |
| Bombay | | Saigon. | |
| Karachi. | | Shanghai. | |
| Calcutta | Kwala Lumpor | Tientsin. | |
| Madras. | Bangkok. | Hankow. | |
| Rangoon. | Batavia. | Yokohama. | |
| Colombo | Sourabaya. | Kobe. | |
| Penang. | Manilla. | New York. | |
| Thaiping (Perak); Ipoh (Perak). | Cebu (Philippines). Hongkong. | | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

* POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital..... | Rs. 20,00,000 |
| Paid up Capital ..... | „ 14,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund..... | „ 1,30,000 |

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

THE
**BOMBAY GAZETTE**
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

| | Subscription Rate. | Discount Rate. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... | Rs. 25 0 | Rs. 20 0 |
| Half-yearly ... | „ 13 12 | „ 11 0 |
| Quarterly ... | „ 7 8 | „ 6 0 |
| Monthly ... | „ 2 8 | „ 2 8 |

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... | Rs. 37 8 | Rs. 30 0 |
| Half-yearly ... | „ 20 0 | „ 16 0 |
| Quarterly ... | „ 10 10 | „ 8 8 |
| Monthly ... | „ 3 12 | „ 3 0 |

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First Insertion | ... ... | Re. 0-6 Per Inch. |
| Second Insertion | ... „ | 0-3 do. |
| Third Insertion... | ... „ | 0-2 do. |
| Fourth Insertion | ... „ | 0-2 do. |
| Fifth and upwards | ... „ | 0-1 do. |
| Minimum charge | ... „ | 0-6 do. |

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 1 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

| | Town. | Post. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ... ... ... | Rs. 12 | Rs. 15 |
| Half-yearly ... ... | „ 7 | „ 9 |
| Quarterly ... ... ... | „ 4 | „ 5 |

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# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

[London, 22nd June, 1909.] [Bombay, 23rd June, 1909.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols... ... | 84 5/16 | unchgd | |
| 3 do. Rentes ... ... | 97 | | 1/4 |
| 2½ do. Sterling Loan ... | 98 1/4 | | 3/16 |
| 3½ do. Govt Securities... | 62 9/16 | unchgd | |
| *Bar Silver in London ... | 24 3/16 | 1/8 | |
| do. do. 2 months' hence | 24 3/16 | 1/8 | |
| do. in New York ... | 52 5/8 | 3/8 | |
| Exchange on London at Paris... | 25·20 | unchgd | |
| do. do. do. Berlin.... | 20·44 | 1/2 | |
| do. do. do. New York. | 4·88 1/8 | 1/8 | |
| Discount Bank of England Rate. | 2 1/2 | Since 1st April. | |
| do Short London Bills 3 months' sight. | 1 3/4 | unchgd | |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight... | 2 1/4 | unchgd | |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 2 1/4 | unchgd | |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 2 7/8 | unchgd | |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ... | 1 | unchgd | |
| do. 7-day Market Loans... | 1 1/2 | 1/8 | |

Amount paid into the Bank of England £150,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 27-32d.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver :—Sellers, no buyers at the quotations.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spots ... ... | Fair demand, steady. |
| Futures ... ... ... ... | Quiet. |
| East Indian ... ... ... | Quiet. |
| Manchester ... ... ... | Steady. |
| Total Sales ... ... ... | 8,000 |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export ... | 370 |
| Imports ... ... ... | 23,000 |
| Mid-Americans ... ... | ...6·01+07 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... | 8 9/16 unchgd. |

**Future Delivery Prices:—**

| June-July | July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·85 +03 | 5·87 +02 | 5·85 +03 | 5·83 +03 | 5·80 +03 |

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5·79 +03 | 5·79 +03 | 5·80 +03 | 5·80 +03 |

**New York :—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports ... | ... | 3,000 Bales. |
| Do. do. last year ... | ... | 8,000 " |
| Exports to Great Britain | ... | ... |
| Do to Continent ... | ... | ... |

Spot Cotton—11·60+15
Futures—Month of July 11·11+16 } Advanced on bullish private crop reports and on Southern buying of futures in the local market.
Do. Oct. 11·13+19 }

**New Orleans:—**
Spot Cotton—11 1-8+1-8
Futures—Month of July 11·24+16
Do. do. Oct. 11·14+18
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

### WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—42 1-8—June-July—London—Done.
Red Karachi—C. I. F.—42—June-July—Antwerp—Value.
Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

### SEEDS.

**Rapeseed :—**
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 46 1-2 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 42 3-8—June-July—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of rapeseed—Dull.

**Linseed :—**
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 44 1-8—June-July—Hamburg—Buyers.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Coffee :**
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 7-8 unchgd.

**Rubber :—**
Para Rubber, 6 3½—Sellers.

**Metals :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers ... ... ... | £69 |
| Yellow Metal ... ... ... | 5 7-8d. |

**Tin plates:—**
I. C. Coke 14×20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs Liverpool £3-11-6

**Arrivals:—**
" Aboukir," Schwarzenfels" " Rydal Hall," "Africa."

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [23RD JUNE, 1909.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 7 cases Sovs ...... | 15,300 | Jeddah ... | Sundry Importers. |
| Gold Coins...... | 315 | | |
| Rupees...... | 1,725 | | |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on June, 1909.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway...... | 52 | 58,104 |
| B.B. & C.I. Railway. | 59 | 69,521 |

### FINANCIAL.

**Bank Rates:—**
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent, " 17th June.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. " 3rd June.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. " 2nd June.

**Money :—**
The cash balance of the Bank of Madras is Rs 18 3-4 lacs up. No change has been made in its official rate of interest which is 7 per cent per annum.

**Exchange :—**
The Exchange Market is steady. The quotations are unchanged at 1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 31-32d. for T. T, 1s. 3 31-32d. on Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for Credits 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | 1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 31-32d. |
| Demand Draft | ... 1s. 3 31-32d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight | ... 1s. 4 1-8d. |
| Do 6 months' sight | ... 1s. 4 7-32d. |
| Do 3 months' sight—Francs | 169 1-4 |
| Do 3 months' sight—Marks | 138 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight... | 131 3-4 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | 151 3-4 |
| Shanghai—30 days' sight ... | 175 1-2 |

**Government Paper :—**
This market opened at 94-0 for the settlement on 20th June, and closed quiet thereat. A trifling business was put through. Cash paper kept one anna higher. The opening rates in Calcutta were advised as 94-3 for ready and 94-0 for forward delivery in one month.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ... ... ... | Rs. 94-1 |
| 1st Settlement ... ... | " 94-0 |

**Bullion:—**
Bar Silver advanced 1-8d. yesterday in London, the closing quotations being 24 3-16 for ready as well as forward. The market closed weak with sellers at fixed quotations. The advance was due to the Indian buying. The rate in New York rose 3-8 cent at 52 5-8. The market locally opened at 62-3, ex-duty, for July settlement, and rapidly advanced to 62-12, at which there were at the close several buyers. The August settlement was quoted 12 annas lower. Ready Bars were sold at the rate ruling for July delivery. A fair business was booked during the day.

The following are Bar Gold rates:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 3 | 0 | |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 2 | 0 | |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 1 | 6 | |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 6 | 6 | |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 2 | 0 | |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready ... | 62 | 12 | 0 | Buyers |
| Ditto 1st Settlement | 62 | 12 | 6 | Buyers |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement | 62 | 0 | 0 | Buyers |

### COTTON.

**Market Report :—**
The market for New Crop is steadier owing to the rise in America, but there is still an absence of enquiry except for early delivery Bengals. There were buyers to-day of fine M. G. Bengal, November, at Rs. 224, but no sellers. At the close the market is steady as under. A small business has been done in fine M. G. Khandeish, January delivery.

Prices for ready cotton continue steady, but the demand is limited, and only a small business was reported at Colaba this afternoon.

| QUOTATIONS :— | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... ... | 264 | Mar. 1910 |
| Good M. G. Broach ... ... | 256 1-2 | " " |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ... | 240 | Jan. 1910 |
| FineM.G.Dhamangaum-Pulgaon. | 232 | " " |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ... | 225-6 | " " |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti ... ... | 225-6 | " " |
| Fine M. G. Muttia ... ... | 218 | " " |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish... ... | 212 | " " |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... ... | 218 | " " |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... ... | 211-12 | " " |
| Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... | 215-16 | Dec. 1909 |
| Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... | 225 | Nov. " |
| F. G. H. G. Bengal ... ... | 195 1-2 | Jan. 1910 |

**Liverpool Opener :—**

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... ... ... | Firm. |
| Estimated Sales ... ... | 8,000 bales. |
| Total Imports ... ... ... | nil. |

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| June-July | July.-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5·92 +07 | 5·94 +07 | 5·92 +07 | 5·89 +07 |

| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5·88 +08 | 5·87 +08 | 5·87 +07 | 5·87 +07 | 5·87 +07 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Linseed :—**
The market is steady with a fair demand.
We quote :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. | 8 | 0 | 6 | B. T. |
| September ... ... ... | " | 8 | 11 | 0 | R. T. |

**RAPESEED :—**
The market is quiet with little doing.
We quote :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Brown Kutni ... | Rs. | 7 | 2 | 6 | B. T. |
| Ready Yellow Gujarat ... | " | 7 | 11 | 6 | " |
| Ready Yellow Cawnpore ... | " | 7 | 9 | 6 | " |
| Brown Delhi ... ... | " | 7 | 12 | 0 | R. T. |

**Poppyseed :—**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June-July ... ... ... | Rs. | 10 | 2 | 0 | R. T. |

Tone—Steady.

**Castorseed :—**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. | 32 | 0 | 0 | |
| June-July ... ... ... | Rs. | 6 | 8 | 0 | R. T. |

Tone.—Steady.

**Cottonseed :—**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... | Rs. | 23 | 8 | 0 |

Tone—Steady.

**Mowraseed :—**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July-August ... ... | Rs. | 6 | 0 | 6 | R. T. |

Tone—Steadier.

**WHEAT:—**
The market is firm with a good enquiry.
We quote :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Delhi ... ... | Rs. | 6 | 4 | 0 | R. T. |
| White Pessi, 85 p. c. ... | " | 6 | 8 | 0 | " |
| Soft Red ... ... ... | " | 42 | 8 | 0 | per candy |

## THE SHARE MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Banks :—** | |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 1,465 |
| India ... ... ... ... | 74 3-4 |
| Indian Specie Bank ... ... | 55 1-2 |
| **Mills :—** | |
| Crescent ... ... ... ... | 103 3-4 |
| David ... ... ... ... | 412 1-2 |
| Kohinoor... ... ... ... | 737 1-2 |
| Manockji Petit ... ... ... | 3,180 |
| New Great Eastern ... ... | 200 |
| Finlay Mills ... ... ... | 257 1-2 |
| **Presses :—** | |
| Indian Cotton ... ... ... | 127 1-2 |
| New Berar ... ... ... | 500 |
| New Mofussil ... ... ... | 735 |
| **Miscellaneous:—** | |
| Badham Pile & Co ... ... | 140 |
| Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary. | 92 |
| Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference | 149 |
| Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary | 347 1-2 |
| Colaba Land and Mill ... ... | 1,125 |
| Treacher and Co ... ... ... | 610 |
| Thacker ... ... ... ... | 285 X. D. |
| **Railways:—** | |
| Ahmedabad-Prantej ... ... | 585 |
| Tapti-Valley ... ... ... | 426 1-4 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 4,882 | bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 22,897 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 6,508 | " |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 5,865 | " |
| Gingellyseed ... ... | 894 | " |
| Poppyseed... ... ... | 5,256 | " |
| Groundnuts ... ... | 805 | " |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 1,726 | " |
| Rice ... ... ... | 9,098 | " |
| Myrabollams ... ... | 1,045 | " |
| Cottonseed... ... ... | 1,214 | " |
| Mowraseed... ... ... | 3,858 | " |
| Gram ... ... ... | 726 | " |
| Joowar ... ... ... | 111 | " |
| Maize ... ... ... | nil | |

### HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 21st June, 1909.
The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1909-10..£16,200,000
Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 19th June 1909, by Council Bills..........£ 6,692,517
" " By Gold..........£ nil
Balance to be remitted from 20th June, 1909, to 31st March, 1910...........£ 9,507,483

## London Quotations.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by Special cablegram, dated London, 23rd June :—

| Mines. | Share. | Paidup | Buyers. | Sellers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anantapur Gold... | £1 | 0s. | £0 4 0 | £0 6 0 |
| Balaghat (Ord) ... | £0 | 7s. 6d. | £0 5 9 | £0 6 9 |
| Balaghat (Pref) ... | £10 | ... | £0 11 3 | £0 13 0 |
| Champion Reefs... | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 6d. | £0 6 3 | £0 9 3 |
| Hosur Gold ......... | £1 | 15s. 4d | £ Nil | £0 0 3 |
| Dec. G. F. Dev ... | £1 | 5s. 0d. | £ Nil | £0 0 3 |
| Dhar. Gold Mines. | £1 | £1 | £0 1 6 | £0 2 6 |
| Dharwar Reefs ... | £1 | £1 | £0 2 6 | £0 3 3 |
| G. F. Mysore ...... | £1 | £1 | £0 0 3 | £0 0 7½ |
| Glenrock, Ind...... | 10s. | 9s. 9d. | £ Nil | £ Nil |
| G. F. Dharwar ... | £1 | £1 | £0 0 9 | £0 1 3 |
| Hutti ............... | £1 | £1 | £0 18 9 | £1 1 3 |
| Hyderabad Dec ... | £3 | £3 | £2 0 0 | £2 5 0 |
| Ind. Mines Syn ... | 4s. | 3s. | £ Nil | £ Nil |
| Kempinkte New... | 5s. | 5s. | £0 0 3 | £0 0 6 |
| Mysore Gold ...... | 10s. | 10s. | £5 5 0 | £5 10 0 |
| Mysore Reef Ord.. | £1 | £1 | £0 0 3 | £0 0 9 |
| Mysore West ...... | £1 | 19s. | £0 1 0 | £0 2 0 |
| Mysore Wynaad... | £1 | 19s. | £0 1 0 | £0 2 0 |
| N Anantapur ...... | | | £0 6 3 | £0 8 9 |
| Nundydroog ...... | 10s. | 10s. | £1 6 0 | £1 7 9 |
| Ooregum (Ord) ... | 10s. | 10s. | £1 2 6 | £1 4 9 |
| Ooregum (Pref) ... | 10s. | 10s. | £1 8 9 | £1 11 3 |
| Burma Ruby Ms... | £1 | 12s. | £0 7 0 | £0 8 0 |
| Burma Oil(Ord)... | | | £4 19 6 | £5 4 3 |
| Sangli Mines Ld... | £1 | 1s. | £ Nil | £ Nil |
| D N Mysore Mang. | £1 | £1 | £ Nil | £ Nil |

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

Bank D. D. is quoted at 1s. 3 15-16d. Government Paper at 94-3.

Shares.—Coal—Baraboni is at 13 1-4 ; Bhalgora, at 13 1-2; Ghusick and Muslia, at 14 1-4; Kosoonda and Nyadee, at 33 1-2 ; New Manbhoom, at 17 3-4; Raneegunge, at 15 3-4.

Jute.—Budge Budge, (Ord) is at 172; Nasmyth Patent Press, at 60.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

CRAIK—June 15, at Quetta, the wife of Captain James Craik, 19th Lancers, of a daughter.
DIACK—June 10, at "Hainault," Simla, the wife of A. H. Diack, I. C. S., of a daughter.
SMITH—June 12, at "Oak Ville," Shillong, the wife of G. F. Smith, of a son.
WALTON—June 18, at Almora, the wife of H. G. Walton, C. S., of a son.


**H. T. BINKS,**
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.


# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. ; High water, at Prince's Dock, 3-18m., 3-50a.; Low water, 8-49m., 10-33a.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company, 2 Dean Lane, 2 p. m.
Bombay Natural History Society's meeting, 6 p.m.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman's lecture on "Moral and Religious Good and Evil," [F. C. Institute, 6 p.m.

Maxim : "Les affaires font les hommes" ["Business makes men"].—FRENCH PROVERB.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First quarter 26th., 0h., 12-8m. a. m.; in Apogee. 25th, 5-2h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, June 25.—In India : H. M. King-Emperor's Birthday. Bank holiday. P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with the English mails of the 11th June, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. ; Sun sets 7h. 19m. High water, at Prince's Dock, 4-8m., 4-25a.; Low water, 9-39m., 11-30a.
Saturday, June 26.—Concert at the Framjee C. Hall, Dhobitalao, at 9-30 p. m. by the Bothwicks Society entertainers in aid of a charitable institution. Phillips and Co., Annual Meeting, Oriental Buildings, 3-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Cricket : "A" XI vs. G. I. P. Railway, Home, "B" XI vs. Municipal Cricket Club, away. Harwood League Football : Commercial Gymkhana vs. The Rovers, Cooperage. Sun rises. 6h. 3m., Sun sets, 7h. 19m. ; High water, 5-7m., 5-4a. ; Low water, 10-42m.
Sunday, June 27.—Sun rises, 6h. 3m., Sun sets, 7h. 19m. ; High water, 6-15m., 5-52a. ; Low water, 0-23m., 0-3a.
Monday, June 28.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a. m. Harwood League Football : Bombay Gymkhana vs. The Hornets, Oval. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. ; High water, 7-30m., 6-50a. Low water, 1-11m., 1-16a.
Tuesday, June 29.—John Roberts and Company, Annual Meeting, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3 p. m. Third Criminal Sessions. Jost's Fans Supply and Engineering Company, Siddik Building, Hornby Road, 5-30 p.m. Harwood League Football : Y. M. C. A. vs. R A., Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 4m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. ; High water, 8-37m., 7-51a. ; Low water, 1-55m., 2-19a.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—The Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman will deliver a lecture on "Moral and Religious Good and Evil," at the Framji Cowasji Institute at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day.

STRING BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant V.D. and Officers the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway. Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave, Diogo Suarez and St. Marie and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Saturday the 26th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p. m. on the 27th instant.

THE NAWAB OF SACHIN.—His Highness the Nawab of Sachin, accompanied by the Private Secretary and eight retainers, passed through Bombay on Tuesday to Poona. His Highness has rejoined His Excellency the Governor's personal staff for a short period of duty as A.-D.-C., and will reside at Ganeshkhind during his stay.

BURGLARY ON NAOROJI HILL.—Babaji Trickamji has reported to the police that the door of his house on Naoroji Hill, was broken open on Monday night and ornaments valued at Rs. 2,000 were stolen. During the search ornaments worth about Rs. 600 were found lying about in the passage, inside the house.

AN APPRENTICE'S GRIEVANCE.—John Lewis, an apprentice on board the s.s. "Dunstar," now lying in harbour, has complained to the police that he was assaulted by a gang of native labourers, while he was coming out of a hold of the vessel. He believes that they bore him a grudge, because he had kicked a piece of coal from off the deck into the hold, where it struck a female labourer in the eye. The woman on the other hand complains that when she was alone in the hold Lewis came to her and put his arm round her waist. She screamed and fell down. Lewis tried to get to the deck and was going up the steps very quick, but he suddenly fell down. He fell on her and that caused a wound near her right eye. The woman was taken to G. T. Hospital and Lewis was conveyed to St. George's Hospital. He is not seriously hurt.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 24th June.

126. Detail for the week ending 26th instant :—
To-day Thursday, 24th instant.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-45 a.m.
II "I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
Subject for the week.—Physical Training without arms.
127. Leave.—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 6464 Vol. A. O. S. Dixon, "G." Coy. from 21st June to 30th Nov. 1909.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE topographical report of Mr. C. S. Scrivener on the proposed Australian Federal capital site at Yass-Canberra is now being considered by a board composed of Colonel Miller (Secretary to the Home Affairs Department), Colonel Owen (Federal Director-General of Works), Mr. Vernon (New South Wales Government Architect), and Mr. Scrivener. This board will upon consideration make a recommendation to the Minister of Home Affairs as to the precise site within an area of 1,000 square miles, which should be taken as the capital. As to the various works that Mr. Scrivener has outlined, such as the building of reservoirs, the making of a railway to Jervis Bay, and the construction of a harbour at Jervis Bay, the board will also, it is to be presumed, make recommendations. They will further have under notice the question of resuming the land within the area now held by private persons. When the board has advised the Minister it will be for the latter to bring the question again before Parliament. As the land is in New South Wales territory that State will also have to pass certain measures.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

### ORIGINAL SIDE.

### SUIT AGAINST A PLEADER AND A DOCTOR.

*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*

NOWROJI EDULJI BHAGAL VS. RUSTOMJI MANEKJI MEHERVAID AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff :—Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. Bhulabhoy Desai, instructed by Messrs. Mulji and Khumbatta.

The first Defendant :—In person.

His Lordship has disposed of the suit. The first defendant is a pleader and a doctor of medicine of an American University. His solicitors and of his wife Ruttonbai, daughter of the plaintiff, Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, were the other defendants.

The second defendants had deposited the title-deeds, which they had received from the first defendant for preparing a deed, but to which the plaintiff laid claim, in Court. On these deeds the first defendant claimed his lien for ornaments, clothes, and dowry, which he said was agreed upon with him by the plaintiff, at the time of the marriage of the first defendant with Ruttonbai, the third defendant. The plaintiff's case was, that the title-deeds were given by him to the first defendant to raise money on, in order to assist him in securing a judicial post.

His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff ; but he ordered that he should bear his own costs, in view of certain statements, he had made in Court. The title-deeds were ordered to be made over to the plaintiff. Other parties were to bear their own costs.

### APPELLATE SIDE.

### CLAIM FOR RENT.

### Liability of Military Officers.

*Before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.*

SADASIV GOVIND VS. ROBERT HESSY.

For the Applicant :—Mr. B. V. Vidwan.
For the Opponent :—Mr. A. G. Sathye.

This was an application presented to the High Court under its extraordinary jurisdiction. The applicant in this case, stated among other things, that he was the owner of a bungalow situated in the Poona Cantonment which he had rented to the opponent at Rs. 60 a month. Last year he affected certain improvements to the bungalow at a cost of Rs. 1,000, and gave notice to the opponent intimating that he would claim Rs. 75 as rent and giving him an option to vacate the bungalow if he did not care to pay the increased rent. The opponent did not vacate the bungalow. Proceedings were therefore instituted against the opponent in the Small Cause Court at Poona, when the opponent raised the defence that he was a military officer and that he was not liable to pay rent more than the registered rent. The suit was dismissed by the Small Cause Court Judge. Against this decision, this appeal was admitted into the High Court. In delivering judgment in the case, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said, that the learned Judge of the Small Cause Court, had dismissed this suit with costs on the ground that the defendant was a military officer and therefore exempted from the liability to pay the rent demanded under the Cantonment Act II of 1902. But his Lordship said that there was nothing in the language of the Act which created such exemption in favour of the defendant. It was admitted that as a matter of fact the defendant was a military officer within the meaning of the Act during the two months for which the rent in dispute was claimed from him. What was urged for him here was that the definition of the term military officer was wide-enough to bring him within it by retrospective effect, being given to his appointment by the General Officer of the Command. His Lordship said that there was nothing in the language of the definition to warrant his giving a retrospective effect to the appointment. his Lordship ordered that the claim must be awarded.

In concurring with the above view, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton said that the defendant should pay the contract rent whatever that may be. That, his Lordship said would be secured by the order that his learned colleague had proposed.

### DEFAMATION PUBLISHED IN A NEWSPAPER.

*Before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.*

KARMALLY MOLEDINA VS. MAHOMEDALLI PIRBHOY SOMJI.

For the Accused :—Mr. Murzban, with Mr. C. A. Rele.
For the Crown :—Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel.

Their Lordships yesterday disposed of an appeal preferred by the Accused, who was in April last convicted by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, of defamation, and fined Rs. 250.

The Magistrate, in his finding, said the charge was brought against the accused for publishing in the "Bombay Samachar," a letter headed "Last fire at Dongri Palla Lane." The fact of publication was admitted. Accused also admitted in his statement that, by the Khoja mentioned in the letter, he was referring to complainant. There could be no doubt on reading the letter that an imputation of a very grave nature was made against complainant. No reasonable man could read it without coming to the conclusion that the meaning intended to be conveyed was that arson was prevalent, and that a certain Khoja merchant had deliberately set fire to at least one, if not more, of his godowns. Complainant's name was not mentioned in the letter, but it was obvious that curiosity would be excited by the publication of such matter and enquiries made. The evidence shewed that no Khoja merchant except complainant had a godown in that locality in November, or a godown in Durga Moholla or in Damar Lane, which caught fire. The prosecution had called witnesses who stated that complainant was put to considerable annoyance by the enquiries and insinuations of other cotton-waste merchants owing to the publication of the letter. Accused's defence was that he knew of his personal knowledge that complainant's godowns in Durga Mohalla and Damar Gully had caught fire. A third godown, once in complainant's possession in Palla Gully, had caught fire, and he was not aware that complainant had vacated it eight or fifteen days before the fire. He knew complainant had a warehouse in Bhimpura, and when he heard of a fire there, he thought the godown which caught fire must be that of complainant. It was clearly the accused's duty, said the Magistrate, to make the most careful enquiries before publishing such a grave imputation with all the publicity that a newspaper afforded. The fact that he had a grudge against complainant for having dismissed from his employment his half-brother, gave a more serious aspect to the offence. The only extenuating circumstance, if it could be called such, appeared to be that, after complainant's solicitors had written to him their letter, dated 24th September, he endeavoured to have an explanation, dated November 26th, inserted in the "Bombay Samachar" to the effect that only two of the Khoja merchants' godowns had caught fire. Accused was convicted and fined Rs. 250.

It was submitted for the accused that the charge framed was erroneous in law, and had thereby prejudiced the accused. The lower Court had erred in drawing the inferences of defamation from the letter and from the evidence of witnesses for the prosecution ; and in not taking into consideration the bona fide nature of the letter as set forth in the exceptions to Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code. The evidence for the prosecution did not disclose any offence as having been committed by the accused, etc.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

### THE COCAINE CASE.

We published in Monday's paper the report of a case in which the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeal of Dr. N. De Sylva, who was convicted by Mr A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of abetment of illegal importation of 10 lbs. of cocaine and fined Rs. 750. A sentence in the judgment of the Court as originally delivered, and published, might be read, as reflecting on Mr. Barclay, but that was not intended. We are therefore asked to amend the sentence thus :—" It is proved that he authorised Barclay by letter to bring for him a closed parcel which, when opened, was found to contain cocaine' tc."

### BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Davar presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE D. B. LAM AND COMPANY.

His Lordship disposed of an application for the adjudication of P. D. Lam who traded in Bombay in the name D. B. Lam and Co., in partnership with his brother Sorabji. The application was made by the Hon'ble Mr. F. J. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., on behalf of Mulraj Khatao, a creditor for Rs. 21,512, being monies lent and advanced from time to time.

The creditor, in the course of his petition, stated that the firm of Perozeshah Dadabhoy Lam dealt in manganese ore and other commodities. On 27th March last Perozeshah left Bombay for Colombo, alleging that he had to get through a sale there of certain manganese ore mines at Goa, belonging to the firm. He was telegraphed to at Colombo, when he replied that he would return to Bombay from Aden. From Aden he wired that he would do so from Port Said. From Port Said he cabled that he would return to Bombay. But as a matter of fact, instead of doing so, he went to some place in Europe and his whereabouts were not known. With intent to delay and defeat his creditors it was alleged he had departed from his usual place of business in Bombay, and from the jurisdiction of this Court. By these acts Perozeshah had made himself liable to be adjudged as having committed an act of Insolvency. He had suspended payment.

His Lordship made an order for the adjudication of the insolvent and ordered him to file his schedule within thirty days.

RE HAJI JAN MAHOMED HAJI MAHOMED.

The liabilities of this insolvent were over seven lakhs of rupees. He was adjudicated on 30th April last on the petition of a creditor. At the instance of Haji Jackaria Haji Ahmed Patel, an opposing creditor, a rule was taken out this month for a review or a revocation of the adjudication order. The arguments in the matter were heard before the Commissioner at this sitting. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared in support of the rule. The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Rustom Wadia appeared for the Official Assignee. The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad appeared for the adjudicating creditor, Ahmed Suleman.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad contended that the order for adjudication having been made under Section 9 of the Act, in the terms of that Section, no person other than the person adjudicated had the right to make such an application for review or revocation. According to the amended Act, which would come into force next year, the scope was extended, and persons other than the adjudicated insolvent were authorised to apply for the revocation. Under these circumstances Mr. Robertson's client had no "locus standi."

There was a long discussion, at the conclusion of which his Lordship reserved his judgment.

RE HIRJI LILADHAR AND OTHERS.

On behalf of the first of these adjudicated insolvents, Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar applied for an adjournment of the rule for the revocation of the order of adjudication, on the grounds that the second insolvent was trying to settle with his creditors, and that a long affidavit of the opposing creditor was furnished to them only on the previous day. The first insolvent was not a partner, but had retired from business long ago.

Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan for a creditor opposed the adjournment. But the Commissioner granted it.

RE DHANALAL MATHURADAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Bhulabhoy Desai for an opposing creditor applied that the matter be not taken up till 14th July, as the munim instructing him was to go to Delhi to attend to other legal matters.

Mr. Ardeshir B. Kapadia for the insolvent opposed on the ground that the matter was a long standing one, and he was ready to proceed with the case.

His Lordship refused the application.

## POLICE NEWS.

### MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

### Grounding of the s s "Shah Allum."

A Marine Court of Inquiry, presided over by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was held yesterday to inquire into the circumstances under which the s.s. "Shah Allum," belonging to the Bombay and Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company of India, was wrecked on Perim Island, Gulf of Cambay, on June 9, 1909.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Government. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader, appeared for Captain Webb, Master of the s.s. "Shah Allum." Mr. Jones, of Messrs. Smetham and Co., Solicitors, appeared for Mr. Simpson, Chief Officer, and Mr. Bouvet, Second Officer of the s.s. "Shah Allum."

Mr. Nicholson in stating the case said that the s. s. "Shah Allum" left Rangoon for Bhownaggar on the 24th of May. When she got near Cambay she was weighing about eight and a half knots, which was practically her full speed.

A large number of questions were put to the Court mainly as to whether proper steps were taken after passing Goapnath light to ascertain the position of the vessel whether such extra precautions as the state of the weather might have called for were taken ; whether the Master was justified in leaving the bridge and whether afterwards the Chief Officer could have checked or did check the vessel's position ; whether proper steps were taken after the stranding etc.

Captain Charles Earnest Webb, Captain of the "Shah Allum," examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that the owners were the Bombay and Hedjaz Steam Navigation Company of India. He left Rangoon for Bhownagar on the 24th of May, and the steamer had a full cargo of rice. The crew was 69 in all. All went well until they got near the Goapnath Light. This was his first visit to the Gulf of Cambay, which he made up his mind to enter by the N.-W. Channel. The weather was fine moonlight, and hazy over the land. The sea was smooth and the wind southerly. Witness then related what happened after the grounding. He said that the officers could not have behaved better. The lascars behaved disgracefully. They rowed to the shore and then let the boats go where they liked notwithstanding the orders to the contrary of the Second Officer. The lascars on board either scrambled down the rope to the boats or jumped down into them. The Bombay people behaved very well indeed. Presently the Second Officer got four men from the island and brought the second boat to the steamer. Eventually all got on shore except witness, the Chief Officer, the Third Officer and a few saloon boys. The steamer was breaking up and there was no knowing when she would turn over. He ascribed the grounding to some extraordinary current which took the ship off its course. He had experience of these currents since he entered the Gulf.

Further hearing was adjourned to this afternoon.

## PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

### ESPLANADE.

*Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.*

ALLEGED USE OF FALSE TRADE-MARK.

Mr. Framji Jamsetji Saher, managing partner of Messrs. D. Merwan and Co., cigar merchants, charged Mr. D. G. Georgacopulo, manager of the firm of Messrs. Theodoro Vafiadis and Co., with using a false trade mark and with selling goods marked with counterfeit trade-mark. Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, appeared for the complainant. Mr. Shortt, of Messrs. Smetham and Co., solicitors, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that Messrs. D. Merwan and Co. were sole agents in India of Messrs. Mignot and De Block of Holland, Manufacturers of the brand of cigars known in the market as "El Aliento" or "Aliento cigars." The brand had a good reputation and was much used in clubs and messes. Recently the complainant was informed that the accused had been importing and selling in Bombay boxes of cigars marked "El Aliento," which was a palpable imitation of the brand "El Aliento." The complainant further alleged that by the sale of this new brand, which was inferior, the sale of his own brand had been greatly affected. Some evidence was recorded and further hearing was adjourned.

ASSAULTING A MALLI.

Mr. T. S. Harissiade appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by one Dhaku Yessu, a mali, in the employ of the Public Works Department. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant's case was that on the morning of the 15th May he was watering the garden round the Public Works Offices, when the accused came up, slapped him, gave him a blow, threw him on the ground and kicked him. He then turned the hose on the complainant and left.

The defence was that the accused was going on a visit to a friend's and as he was passing along the pavement near the Public Works offices, the complainant turned the hose against him and he was drenched in water. He went inside and gave the complainant a slap. He had to put off his visit owing to the incident.

The accused was fined Rs. 5.

### MAZAGON.

*Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.*

PROSECUTION UNDER ARMS ACT.

Anthony Abuz, a Christian, was charged with giving his rifle to a person who did not possess a license and John Fernandez, another Christian, was charged with possessing a rifle without a license.

The complaint was that the first accused possessed a license in 1907. On 31st December 1908, the period of the license having expired he was told to either surrender the rifle at the head police office or give it over to one who possessed a license to keep it. It was found by the police that the accused had sold it to the second accused who had no license.

Both the accused pleaded guilty and were fined Rs. 25 each.

## HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

### FORT.

*Before Messrs. P. B. Jijibhoy (Chairman), and J. A. D. McBain.*

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their worships disposed of 24 cases, including one in which Agent No. 14. of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, charged Babaji Genoo, a parcel van driver in the employ of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, with using a bullock in his van while the animal was in an unfit condition and emaciated, and had a sore body. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10. The animal was ordered to be sent to the hospital.

Their worships also disposed of a case in which Pera Nathoo and two other cart drivers were charged with using animals, which were emaciated and had sore bodies, in Municipal carts. Fines of from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 were inflicted on the accused, and the animals were ordered to be sent to the hospital.

## HIGH COURT.—JUNE 24.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Long Causes.

155-08 Captain and V. The Hon the Advocate-General of Bombay vs Damoder Madhowji and another Payne and Co.
852-08 Smetham B and Co Joshi Devji Mulji and another vs Tricumdas Devkaran and others, Khunderao L and M Madhaodas K and Co T D and Co Captain and V Part heard.
547-08 Edgelow G W and Co Runchordas Tribovandas and another vs Munmohandas Ramji and another Mansookhlal J and H.
393-07 Unwalla and P Dinshawji Bhicaji Khan and Co a firm vs S B Fraser and Co a partnership firm, Thakerdas and Co.
981-07 C P D Cunha Haroon Haji Vahedina and others vs Haji Adam Haji Oosman Noorani and another Payne and Co
293-09 Matubhoy J and M Jamietram Jivanram vs The Advocate-General of Bombay and others Bhaishanker K and G.

Testamentary Suit.

3-09 Hiralal and Co Balkrishna Gopal Ranade vs Damoder V Vaidya Raghavaya B and N.

Long Causes.

967-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Sconderji Naranji vs Dhunkorebai widow and others Edgelow G W and Co
230-06 Kanga and P Goolabchand Bharani a firm vs Choonibai widow Shamrao M and H.
406-09 Payne and Co Balchand Harakhchand vs Shri Baldeo Mills Ld. and others Mulla and M

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Summary suit for hearing in Chambers.

250-09—Bicknell M and R Luxman Jyram vs Gordhandas Waghji

For Consent Decree.

423-08 Jehangir and S Jivandas vs Gordhandas vs Jehta Jeram and others Shamrao M and K Mulla and M

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Commercial Cause.

459-05 Malvi H M and R Jainarayan Foolchand vs Anandibai widow and others Bhaishanker K and G.

Long Causes.

336-08. Jehangir M and S Charles George Bleach vs. Emily Blanch Bleach.
800-08 Payne and Co Karimji Jeevanji vs Karmalli Abdoola Tyabji D and Co.
345-07 Ardeshir H D and Co Chaturbhuj Runchordas vs Vasanji Modi and others in person S A Tyabji.
761-08 Madhowji K and Co Jetha Govindji and another vs Sidick Haji Hoosein Kanga and P.

Commercial Cause.

115-06 Tyabji D and Co, Chiranjilal Jeramdas and others vs J C Galstoun, Crawford B, and Co.

Long Causes.

343-07 M B Chothia Mahomed Haji Aboo the firm vs. Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and others, S A Tyabji.
367-06 Chitnis M and M Vithoba Babaji More, vs. Jankibai widow and others, Smetham B and Co.
28-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Perozsha B Petit and Co the firm vs Ebrahim Noorudin and Co the firm Pestonji R K and Co.
125-07 Payne and Co Nanabhoy H Moos and another vs Hoosein Begum widow and others Mirza and M.
628-08 Dickshit D and S Damoder Khimji vs Dayal Mowji Raghavaya B and N.
632-08 T A Ghandy Heerabai widow vs Peeraji Lakhamsey Ardeshir H D and Co.
708-07 Shamrao M and H Gangabai widow vs Rakhmabai widow and others Daphtary F and D Smetham B and Co Captain and V.
738-07 Ragavaya B and M Hirji Liladhar and another vs Pestonji Hormusji and another Khanderao L and M.
945-06 Little and Co. The Albert Press Company Limited and others vs Hormusji Jehangir Mody and others Payne and Co.


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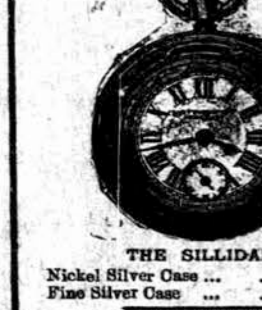
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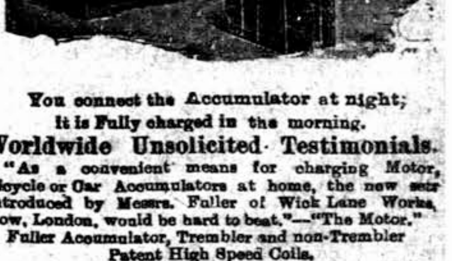


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**MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS** (for Ladies)

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Venice S. N. Company's steamer Caboto 2,825 tons, Captain G. B. Schiaffins sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo with a general cargo.

The steamer Virginia 2,789 tons Captain J. McMorran arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Karachi in ballast.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Delta 4,779 tons, Captain B W. H. Snow, sailed on Wednesday for Shanghai via Colombo, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Colombo.—Dr. P. Dalgada, Mr. R. E. Fernandes, Mr. and Mrs J. Rustemjee, Mr. F. D. Baria, Mr. M. L. Madhora, Miss J. Rustomji, Mrs. E. J. Rustomji, Miss Baria, Lieutenant W. Priston, Mr. Coulthard, Masters Munchi and Homi Baria, Mrs. Nilgaria and infant, Mr. D. Pestonji, Mr. F. J. Alvares, Mr. E. O. and Mrs. Kerr and child, Miss Ingle..., Mr. P. Parker and Captain W. J. Fraser. For Melbourne—Mrs. Middleton. For Hongkong.—Mr. E S. Abraham. For Shanghai—Mr. J. Pestonji, Mr. and Mrs K. Otami.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 22nd June 1909 should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks. It has further been decided that Tuesday 22nd June 1909 should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day in the stream.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 22.

Barbara......2444...Vass ..................T Morrison & Co
Barotse...2619 Smith...Liverpool...W &A Graham & Co
Ballochmyle.........2105 Williamson......K Nixon & Co
Ben Vrackie.........2535 Hunter.........T Morrison & Co
Cuyahoga.........2929 James............Standard Oil Co
Dunster......3016 Butter ..Antwerp &c...K Nixon & Co
Ioswich............575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Moshtari ...........1110 Green...............Bo & P S N Co
Nawab..........2041 Pask ......................F Muir & Co
Petronia... 3154 Bowman......Cowasji Dinshaw & Bros
Shah Jehan......2566 Webb .......................B & P S N Co
Saifi......1445 .....................................Bo & H S N Co
Siberian......2023 Rambush ...................Volkart Bros
Springburn...3173 Crosthwaite...W & A Graham & Co
Strathgarry...2840...Stanhope...W & A Graham & Co
Terrier..............1008 Berg.........F F Campbell & Co
Virginia......2789 McMarran......................R A Willis

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 23.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
B Clan Urquhart...... 3797 Sommerfell...Antwerp...... 10-7 F Muir & Co
D&E DiegoSuarez2498..Duron Genoa....1-7.L... Mackintosh & Co
G Hoseinee...994 Jourdan...P Gulf 28-6...B & P S N Co
H Elba.....Capt Cacace...Italian Man-of-War Repairing
K Badrie .........1613 Collinson........ Karachi......23-6 G Jeewajee
L Kasara......505...Elton......Busreh......1-7 M M & Co
O Rahmani......1873 Geddie ...Jeddah......30 6 B & P S N Co
P Mohammadi.1251 Gore...Zanzibar 28-6 B & P S N Co
Q Morven...2272...Saunders ..Calcutta...25-6 K Nixon & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Bombay Maru...3393 Evans...Kobe...24 6...N Y Kaisha
3 Gowanburn......2723 Forbes...Hull...7-7...K Nixon & Co
4 Seladon.....2151 Bazil...Aberdeen & Hull &c...29-6 W & A Graham & Co
6 Waroonga...1609 Johnson...Busreh.28-6 M M & Co
7 Trieste...3203 ......Clianak......Trieste... I-7 A L S N Co
8 Silesia...3340 Radonicich...Kobe 24-6 A L S N Co
9 Werdenfels...2811 Schmidt.........Karachi ......1-7 W & A Graham & Co
10&11 Himalaya...3700 Spicer...Aden 26 6 P & O Co
12 & 13 Delta ..4780......Snow......Shanghai......23-6 P & O Co

H W P D

Mahamadi....547. ....... Ahmed.........Marmagoa...26-6 Bo S N Co Ld
Bahaduri...829 Fakeera ..Karachi...25-6 Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Persia......4198 Houghton......London...3-7...P & O Co

ARRIVAL.

| June | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Virginia s ......... | McMorran ... | Karachi, June 20 |

DEPARTURES.

| June | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Umta s ............ | Phillips ...... | Rangoon |
| | Delta s ............ | Snow ......... | Shanghai, &c |
| | Caboto s ........... | Sekiaffins ..... | Calcutta, &c |

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Wednesday:—

Steamer Waroonga, for Persian Gulf, &c.
„ Virginia, for Baltimore.
„ Baretsi, for Liverpool, &c.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

| June | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 19 | Niagara | New York |
| 21 | Clan Maclean | Coast |
| 21 | Mombassa | London |
| 21 | Tara | Straits |
| 20 | Warora | Moulmein |
| 21 | Palitana | Negapatam |

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Gouverneur arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 23rd instant.

## DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 23.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—2,000 cwts wheat 100 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 198 cwts sandalwood chips, S Nowroji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Gowanburn s—3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dunster s—165 bales cotton-fly, K Visram and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 540 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 1,000 tins manganese ore. K Nixon and Co; 998 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri; 2,900 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Werdenfels s—300 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 390 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 660 cwts ajwanseed, 200 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 1,300 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, K Nixon and Co; 11,712 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 143 cwts senna leaves, 27 cwts jamboolseed, 56 cwts kapalia, R Jeewandas and Co; 1,502 cwts myrabollams, R K Shah and Co; 20 bales cotton and 486 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Virginia s—7,200 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Barotse s—8,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1,232 bales cotton, and 33,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 14,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 480 bales sawri cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 20,000 cwts wheat and 1,000 cwts gingelly, Killick Nixon and Co;

Werdenfels s—342 bales cotton fly, K Viram and Co; 178 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Diego Suarez s—76 cwts cajoo seeds, R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—60 bales twist, Khan and Khan; 223 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 151 cwts mother of pearl shells Mr. Jafferbhoy; 62 cwts olibanum, Mr Jafferbhoy; 18 cwts granite stones, J M Salemahomed; 63 cwts olibanum, S Sojpal

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s—560 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 802 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru s—25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—2 cwts ivory, K N Miani.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru s—250 bales cotton, H N Madriwala and Co.


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LAYS OF THE LAW.
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By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6
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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Mint.—We are unable to obtain the information you desire.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.


The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1909.


## BHOWNAGAR.

The aspirations of the progressive State of Bhownagar are duly set forth in the recently issued Administration Report, which shows that its go-ahead policy is pursued under difficulties. In it we find prominent reference to the Bhownagar Integral Railway, which was one of the first great undertakings initiated by the late Maharaja, and dates back to the famine of the year 1877-78 and has been of the highest utility to the State and other parts of Kathiawar. It is the sole property of the Bhownagar State and runs for a distance of 120·33 miles, has dock connections and seventeen miles of sidings. The gross earnings of the line exceed eleven lakhs and the net earnings Rs. 6,31,865, yielding a return of 7·95 per cent. on the capital outlay. At the close of the official year it is shown that the Bhownagar state share of the total capital outlay, including suspense, was Rs. 79,40,859, while the total net earnings amounted to Rs. 1,16,88,916, the excess of earnings over the capital outlay being Rs. 37,48,057. The line, as is recorded, forms a part of the combined system known by the name of the Bhownagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbundar Railway, which in virtue of a working agreement, arrived at between the four proprietary States in 1897, is being worked under the control of a Board consisting of the representatives of the said States, the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar being their President. For several years this system of control worked successfully, "but recently a situation has been created which has so disturbed the hitherto harmonious and peaceful operations of the Board, as to render it impossible to work this system of railways as a combination in a business-like manner or on amicable terms. After an anxious and patient consideration of these circumstances, His Highness, to his great regret, was constrained, in the year under report, to give notice of the termination of the aforesaid working agreement at the end of the year 1909." This is unfortunate, as it cannot conduce to public convenience, but doubtless some other and better arrangement may be practicable. The question regarding the working of the Morvi Railway is still pending before Government, and it is hoped that in arriving at a decision in that matter, Government will not overlook the claims of the proprietors of the Bhownagar Railway with their long experience of working so complicated a system as the Bhownagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbunder line. Bhownagar has hopes in connection with the projected Rampur-Dhandhuka-Dholka and Sihor-Palitana lines. Mention is also made of the Dhasa-Damnagar-Kundla extension, which has now taken definite shape, and concerning which an agreement has been arrived at between Bareda and Bhownagar. These lines are expected to assist in the development of the part of the province they intersect.

Bhownagar's industries continue to make progress. She has a spinning and weaving mill with 327 looms and 19,600 spindles which consumed 3,091,749 lbs. of cotton, the production being 2,627,600 lbs. of yarn valued at Rs. 10,67,462 and 980,762 lbs. of cloths valued at over five lakhs, the average number of mill-hands employed being 1,048. A small hand-loom factory continues to work with a capital of half a lakh. Its twenty-seven looms have consumed 72,000 lbs. of twist yarn in preparing khadi weighing 50,750 lbs. The State has eleven cotton presses and sixteen ginning factories at various places. Hand-weaving has been at a low ebb for some time, but weavers in Kundla have produced a good stock of gold-laced 'pachhedis,' silk-bordered dhotars and thick covering sheets of cotton known as chofals. Bolad weavers produced a small stock of cotton cloth known as check, Gadhadu turned out a stock of stout woollen blankets and the Khotris of Sihor, Umrala and Vartej produced carpets and bed-covers dyed in various colours. Wooden and ivory toys continue to be made at Mahuva and it is recorded that the skill of the silversmiths in the preparation of brass and copper household utensils is still admired. Mention is made of the successful Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held during the year, which had a healthy effect on trade and industry. It is shown that the export and import trade of Bhownagar's three ports flourishes, notwithstanding the slight retrograde movement resultant from the unfavourable season. Exports fell by more than 36 per cent. chiefly in cotton which receded by 88 lakhs. On the other hand there was a noticeable increase in the exports of grain, ghee, hides and stone. Imports generally fell, but there were increases in oilseeds of five hundred per cent. and betel-nut figures doubled themselves. There was also a substantial rise under rice, grain and miscellaneous articles.

The State does not allow her public works to be neglected. During the year under report, exclusive of expenditure on the Railway, upwards of five lakhs was spent. Rs. 1,34,099 went to communications, Rs. 77,305, to public buildings, Rs. 34,540 to harbour works, Rs. 15,621 to water-works Rs. 15,349 to public recreation, Rs. 15,840 to miscellaneous, Rs. 9,483 to works under civil departments, Rs. 1,33,489 to works executed by other than the Public Works Department and Rs. 96,287 to electric light installation. The financial year was not quite so good as its predecessor, owing to the failure of the late rains. Revenue decreased by Rs. 36,734, but expenditure increased by over three lakhs. Still the State has a crore and eleven lakhs to the good and the State bonds are quoted at a premium. Bhownagar has eighteen medical institutions for its 412,664 people, not an illiberal supply, and in these 125,648 patients have been treated and 13,097 were vaccinated. The Maharaja is a capable administrator and unswervingly loyal to the Crown. He maintained, at a cost of Rs. 1,76,110 a corps of Imperial Service Lancers, close on three hundred strong which, inspected by Lord Kitchener, was declared by him to be efficient. It is recorded that General Drummond, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, inspected the regiment whilst it was out on camp of exercise at Rajkot, and expressed his perfect satisfaction at the efficiency of the regiment. Infantry in the State number 281. There is no separate artillery force, but a party of infantrymen are trained for artillery purposes. The strength of the regular and village police is 3,665, which works out to one for every 122·6 of the population and for every 0·85 square mile of the State's area, which is surely enough to keep the peace and prevent crime. And so it suffices, though in the year 1,174 serious offences were committed, including fire, murder, and 4,122 petty offences were also recorded. Property valued at Rs. 4,756 was stolen and of this Rs. 4,032 recovered, a very satisfactory percentage. Nine magistrate's courts, two courts of sessions and two courts of appeal on the criminal side and eleven courts of original jurisdiction and three of appellate jurisdiction, on the civil side, seem more than enough, but it appears that there are practically no arrears and no cases remaining undisposed of as one year glides into another.

A Great Italian Anniversary.

During the present month of June the Italians are holding great festivities, as Reuter informed us some days ago, to commemorate the jubilee of the war in Lombardy with Austria, which led to the expulsion of the latter from Italy and cleared the way for the final union of the various States of Italy under one national King. June, 1859, was indeed a glorious month for the Italians, and it is natural that their descendants of to-day should try to commemorate worthily the deeds of fifty years ago. Magenta and Solferino were the great battles of that war. The fiftieth anniversary of the first battle fell on the fourth of the present month, and General Espinasse, the son of the Italian General who fell at that battle, was the central figure in the celebration. To-day, 24th June, is the jubilee of Solferino, a greater battle still; indeed Blanchard Jerrold, a partial writer, no doubt, because he is the biographer of Louis Napoleon, the hero of that battle, calls it "perhaps the most momentous, involved and hard-fought battle which had occurred since Waterloo." The stubborn battles of the great wars that have been fought since have greatly eclipsed the glories of Solferino, but there is no doubt that it impressed contemporaries powerfully, and raised very much the French army, which mainly won it in aid of the Italians, in the eyes of all Europe. The French and the Italians numbered nearly a hundred and fifty thousand, and the Austrians were more numerous still, being a hundred and seventy thousand. Of the vast number engaged, nearly forty thousand were killed or wounded, being an eighth part of the whole. The armies opposed to each other on that day were led, not by ordinary Generals or Marshals, but by their Emperors themselves. The Italians were under the King of Sardinia, Victor Emmanuel, who soon became King of Italy, mainly as a result of this battle. The Austrian host was under its young Emperor, who still lives and reigns as Francis Joseph II. The French army was commanded by the Emperor of the French, Louis Napoleon, in person.

It was the great ambition of the latter to lead an army in person and command a campaign like his illustrious uncle the Great Napoleon. During the Crimean war he much regretted that there was no opportunity for him to do this. But three years after its close, that opportunity so long sought for came to him and he seized it eagerly. The King of Sardinia was an ally of the English and French in the Crimean war, and he sent a well-equipped contingent to the Crimea to help the cause of the Allies against Russia. At the close of that war in the Congress of Paris, Victor Emmanuel who was known to be very keen on the liberation of Italy from Austria, brought the humiliating state of his country to the notice of the Allies and all Europe. But at that time nothing could be done, as that Congress had met for another purpose. In the next two years he continued to press his Allies to do something for the matter dear to his heart, and succeeded in interesting France on his behalf. England had in that interval been estranged from France and the two were once in 1858 actually on the point of coming to blows. The King of Sardinia did not, therefore, expect or get much practical help from England, but at least neutrality was promised if there was war with Austria. Sardinia prepared for the war as nothing could be obtained without it, and sought the aid of France which was willingly given. Louis Napoleon landed at Genoa and marched northwards into Lombardy which was occupied by Austria and won there a series of victories culminating in Solferino. Austria was compelled to evacuate Lombardy which, along with another Italian province occupied by her, Venetia, was ceded to the King of Sardinia. Napoleon got Savoy and Nice for France from Sardinia as a result of the Lombard war, and was much criticised for demanding this cession from the Italians. But the loss of Savoy and Nice was as nothing compared to the great indirect results of Solferino, which were no less than the union of Italy under one Crown, and its liberation from the hated foreign yoke of Austria.

A Combined Empire Fleet.

Lord Charles Beresford, speaking at the Irish Association dinner in London, said that the naval affairs of the country were in too serious a state to be mentioned on such a convivial occasion, but that it was his intention to let the public know exactly how matters stood at an early date. It is evident that he intends to speak his mind plainly and freely at the London Chamber of Commerce. It might be imagined that the present agitations in naval affairs at Home had disclosed all there is to know on the subject, but Lord Charles Beresford from behind the scenes must be in possession of many facts unknown to others. Since he gave up his command he has been noticeably reticent when speaking on naval affairs. It is, therefore, probable that some circumstances have arisen which make it necessary for him to speak out, and let the country decide whether the naval policy of the Government can be allowed to continue. The one occasion on which Lord Charles Beresford threw off his recently acquired reserve, was at the Australasian banquet in London last month, when he impressed upon his hosts of the evening the vital importance of a very early organisation of a maritime confederacy of British States which would ensure the maintenance of the control of the sea, on the waterways connecting the various portions of the Empire. This responsibility, he pointed out, should no longer be left entirely to the Mother Country whose powerful fleet is already potentially challenged. As on land, so on the sea there can be no sound system of defence that cannot be offensive, indeed more so in naval warfare where all defence must be offence. Therefore, Lord Charles Beresford advocated the building of a cruiser force by the Commonwealth which would take the offensive and protect the sea-borne trade of the country. He pointed out how necessary it was that all the Dominions Oversea should at once provide themselves with this mobile form of defence upon the sea, in preference to maintaining in-shore squadrons or erecting batteries by which it would be impossible to protect their coast lines from invasion. These cruiser squadrons, it is intended, should form part of a great Imperial Fleet and their ships should be interchangeable with those of the navy of the Mother Country, for manœuvres and training. Lord Charles Beresford thus outlined the design for a great Imperial Navy which there can be no doubt will, in the near future, be a Navy in being.

Missing Trains.

When Mr. Jerome K. Jerome, after studying a Continental Bradshaw, related how the trains had curious habits, some arriving without ever starting, some starting and never arriving and some which neither started nor arrived, he must have had a prophetic eye on railways in India. Usually a railway accident is a serious matter and in India recently there have been far too many of them, but the Madras and Southern Mahratta line, possibly to draw attention to its recent serious accident, has now entered the fields of humour. A special train, it appears, was recently sent from Bowringpet to Jalarpet. En route the driver did some shunting and then, proceeding on his journey, left behind him fourteen vehicles including two guards vans. The missing half train was eventually discovered so that the story ends happily, but it is told that once a complete passenger train left Calcutta to go North and disappeared so completely that from that day to this nothing has been heard or seen of it. Nearer home, we fancy, an equally mysterious affair happened. It is well known that explosives have to travel in special trucks specially spaced off with empty trucks from the rest of the train. Such a truck once left Bombay carrying a very large consignment of dynamite. Having reached somewhere about the middle of India, the truck and dynamite disappeared. Possibly many other instances could be given to point the simple moral that so long as it remains possible for trains to roam about the country in sections unknown to the station staffs, so long must serious accidents entailing heavy loss of life be expected.

The "Pioneer" hears from Peshawar that the Amir has so much improved in health, that the services of Major Melville will not be required at Kabul.

One set of volumes Nos. 2 to 10 of the Evidence before the Decentralisation Commission were placed yesterday in the Press room at Simla by Government, but no spare copies are available. This evidence was reported at considerable length in the Press at the time when it was given, and this bulky official version adds little to what has already appeared.

# OUR BERLIN LETTER.

## GERMANY AND THE CRETAN QUESTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

BERLIN, June 5.

Scarcely have we weathered the crisis arising from the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, scarcely is the difficulty resulting from the abdication of Abdul Hamid overcome, than a fresh bone of contention threatens to disturb the peace of the Balkan Peninsula. It must be admitted that this fresh question is in reality a very old one; for more than a decade Greece has been full of the desire and hope of incorporating Crete within her boundaries. This long latent question shows signs of becoming acute in the immediate future. A French newspaper affirms that Germany has taken the initiative in the re-opening of the Cretan Question. It states that the Kaiser made certain promises to the King of Greece at Corfu, and that he also promised the King of Italy, during an interview at Brindisi, the support of Germany in certain points bearing on Crete. There is not the slightest foundation for this whole statement. The German Emperor gave no pledges to either Greece or Italy with regard to the Cretan Question.

Germany's attitude to the Cretan Question is, in reality, a quite opposite one. Ten years ago, when the present Chancellor was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, he alluded in a jocular manner to this matter by saying, that Germany would take no part in the European Concert, but would lay its flute down in silence and leave the hall. Since that period Germany has never had any idea of playing a leading part in the Cretan Question. Least of all is inclined to mix itself up with this question at the present moment when circumstances are particularly unpropitious. If peace is to be secured in the Balkan Peninsula, and such a peace is specially necessary in the interests of universal peace, of humanity, and of economic progress, the Young Turkish Party must be afforded the opportunity of etablishing itself more firmly. It is at the present moment threatened by many dangers, especially from the side of Turkey in Asia. The Kurdish and Arab tribes, which are all powerful in those parts, are anything but friendly disposed to the present constitutional form of government. If Greece were to obtain the consent of the Powers, at the present moment, to the incorporation of Crete within the Hellenic Kingdom, the Old Turks would rightly regard it as a further blow to the Ottoman rule. They would reproach the Young Turkish Party with having led up to this weakening of the Ottoman Empire, by the confusion arising out of their action in the summer of 1908, and would stir up the fanaticism of their comrades against the Young Turks as traitors to the fatherland. This would probably lead to a civil war, the ultimate result of which would most likely be the end of the Turkish rule in Europe, and the partition of Turkey, an event which would cost the lives of tens of thousands of Christians.

Naturally the Young Turkish Party is keenly alive to the difficulties of the position and in order to maintain its popularity, it will strain every nerve to prevent Crete from being incorporated with Greece. It would even not hesitate to go to war about this matter; such a war would at first be confined to Turkey and Greece, but might ultimately lead to a world-wide conflict.

Why risk such a peril? Formerly Greece could appeal to the Powers for support, on the ground that the Christians in that country were being persecuted and oppressed; since autonomy has been secured to Crete, and the Turkish sovereignty become a purely nominal one this reason no longer holds good. The Christain Cretans have become the dominant force and thousands of Musselmans have left the island. The solidarity of the Christain Peoples, consequently no longer demands the incorporation of Crete with Greece.

It is satisfactory to note that the "Times," which usually finds itself in opposition to Germany in matters of foreign policy, is on this occasion on the same side, and considers the opening up of the Cretan Question at this particular moment as specially inopportune. This opinion is doubtless shared by the majority of people in England. Neither would it be in the interests of France or Russia that any move should be made at present towards a solution of the Cretan Question. This attitude is quite comprehensible; the Great Powers have been so frequently disturbed of late years by the threat of war, and they have so many difficulties of an internal nature to overcome, that they are desirous of being afforded an opportunity to solve such problems in peace.

GERMAN-AFRICA.

The rise in the price of the shares of the German Colonial Society for South-West Africa, in the course of one week, from 500 to 1,000 per cent. has aroused great interest. A year ago these shares could be bought under par. Then came the discovery of diamonds, bringing with it a rise of from 200 to 300 per cent.; at the same time the society increased its capital from 2 million to 4 million marks. When the organisation for exploiting the alleged diamond fields followed, the shares rose to 500 per cent. This seemed a reasonable price as a dividend of 20 per cent. on the original capital had been declared for the year 1908/9. The cause of the present rapid rise is the news that 77,000 carats have already been sent home from the diamond fields in 3 shipments. The first amount has already been sorted and has shown a satisfactory result; the second is still in the hands of the sorters, and the third is still on the way. As commissions to purchase are principally coming from the Colony itself, the expectations held out by Colonial Secretary Dernburg in the Reichstag seem to have been surpassed, since a start has been made with working the fields.

THE COTTON CONGRESS.

The Sixth International Cotton Congress, which was held in Millan in the middle of May, led to very interesting debates as to how it would be possible to keep the textile industry constantly supplied with raw cotton at tolerable steady prices; and as to how the over-production of the mills could be combated. Most important of all is the accaptance of the fact that the increase in the number of spindles has exceeded the demand. Careful statistics show that the number of spindles for all countries in the world has risen in the course of the five years, following 1904, from 106 to 135 millions. This resulted in a considerable curtailment of the working hours, there being a lack both of raw material and of demand. From the economic standpoint it is to be desired that more raw cotton should be produced, and put upon the market at moderate prices. Should this prove possible by the prevention both of excessive speculation and of the forming of corners, textile fabrics would by reason of their moderate price find a ready market, as in many countries of the world the poor are still unable to buy a sufficiency of clothes. We therefore consider the most important result to be the attempt made by the Congress to foster and increase the production of cotton, and the suggestions for opposing speculation in raw cotton. Great satisfaction was expressed at the reports concerning the expansion of cotton cultivation in the German Colonies of Togo, Cameroon, and East Africa. The British Cotton Growing Association was enabled to put 23,000 bales of cotton on the markets of the world in 1908. Satisfactory reports were also received from the Association Cotoniere Francaise, and from the Italian Society for the introduction of Cotton Cultivation into Eritrea. But the best results are expected from the increased crops in the Russian plantations in the Caucasus and Central Asia, when the irrigation of the desert land has made farther progress, and the population has learnt to appreciate the advantages of this cultivation. If the world-production of cotton were only to rise from 12 to 14 million bales, this rise would be accompanied by great improvements in the spinning and weaving industry.

On this occasion the proposal made by Mr. Ernst Lang of Zurich to fight the speculators by creating a great cotton reserve, was recived with greater scepticism than in 1906 in Bremen and in 1908 in Paris. The idea that an International Commission should buy up a million bales at a low price, so as to be able to throw them on the market as soon as a corner was formed, and by so doing lower the price to a reasonable figure, seems easier and more practical than it is. Experiments made in Brazil with coffee show that this scheme is scarcely a feasible one.

Equal reserve was shown by the Congress towards the suggestion, already made on previous occasions, to shorten the working time by international agreement, and by so doing to ensure less competition in the purchasing of the raw material.

The chief result of this year's meeting is that it showed that more and more interest is being paid to the details of the cotton trade. By the introduction of the same nett weight contracts in all the cotton exchanges, by the adoption of a reliable method for determining the amount of moisture in the cotton, and by the forming of a special court of arbitration for disputes between buyers and sellers, it is to be hoped that the raw cotton business will be placed on a more solid basis.

L. ASCH.

## APPEAL OF HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As far back as 1906, the Civil Hospital Assistants of Bombay Presidency submitted their memorials for the amelioration of their pay, status etc., to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, for transmission to the Local Government, which, it is given to understand, the Local Government have since long time supported their grievances and forwarded to the higher authorities, but regret to state that nothing has been heard on the subject, while in the case of the Telegraph Department, though their case was submitted subsequent to them, it was favourably considered, and revision effected in their pay, duty, etc. It is, I may be allowed to add, an admitted fact that this class of Hospital Assistants is a very useful branch and it is this class alone that has popularised English medicines, surgery etc., the number of Hospital Assistants on the list being 426, while that of Civil Assistant Surgeons being at the most forty. It is this class of people alone who are mostly sent on plague, cholera, famine, fair, forest duties etc. The Hospital Assistants only begin as such and retire or die as such, while Military Assistant Surgeons rise as captains and even as majors; and selected Civil Assistant Surgeons as Civil Surgeons up to Rs. 500. It will thus be seen that poor Hospital Assistants' fate is sealed up instead of raising even selected and deserving persons to Assistant Surgeons or even Honorary Assistant Surgeons. It is not understood why this important branch of the Medical Department is so much neglected in comparision with others.

In February last, on the contrary, Government have revised the rules of Grade Examination, in which they have gone so far as to even dismiss a subordinate if he continuously fails three times in a Grade Examination; besides the Examination is made much more sever than it was hitherto. When professional knowledge is expected of a superior character, it is not understood why their pay, designation, etc., are not looked to. Attention is also invited to "Government Gazette," Part I, page 280, dated 18th February, 1909, regardigg the subjects in which Hospital Assistants are trained at a Medical School for a period of four years.

A veterinary student is, after three years study, styled a Veterinary Graduate and has prospects of rising up to Rs. 400 and upwards a month. Members of Abkari, Excise and Police Departments have also better chances.

In conclusion, I have to appeal that it is only this class of Hospital Assistants that is unfortunate and ignored by Government, in spite of its being repeatedly ventilated in leading journals and supported by the public. It is therefore requested that the Local Government will be at an early date graciously pleased to remind the higher authorities (the Indian Government and Secretary of State) of the grievances of these meagerly paid Hospital Assistants and ameliorate their pay, status etc.

It is earnestly hoped that the distinguissed Legislative Members of the Supreme and Local Government will be good enough to extend their helping hands to this class, as the last Grade Hospital Assistant has to maintain on Rs. 25 a month. He has also family ties before he enters the department and has to pay from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 as house-rent, while on general duty outside Bombay.—Yours, etc.

June 22. H. A.

## ROAD-SIDE TREES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—On visiting many of the main roads in this Presidency after several years, specially in the Satara District, I regret to find no increase in the number of road-side trees, the familiar blanks remaining as before. Improvement in the method of planting and caring for trees is very urgently required. The old method of putting out a plant or "cutting" surrounded by a hedge of thorns, will never result in success; after a few months the thorns dry, and the adjacent villages use the hedge for fuel. If it is a live hedge it takes some time to grow, in the mean-time goats and sheep play havoc with the seedling. I would commend to the notice of the Public Works Department the method adopted by the Executive Engineer, Belgaum, where removeable barbed wire cages are used, and transported elsewhere when no longer required for the plant. Each seedling or cutting has also, buried adjacent to it, an earthen pot which is kept filled with water during the hot months, giving the necessary moisture during the summer. The procedure adopted at Belgaum is no doubt more expensive than the system, or rather want of system, I have been watching for years; but surely it is better to be certain of raising ten trees a year than putting down fifty and getting no results. It is hoped some definite rules for the planting and upkeep of road-side trees may be issued; as nothing affects the comfort of the poor rural population so much.—Yours etc.,

TECTONA.

A Canadian merchant, the other day received from a customer to whom he applied for an overdue account the following letter:—"Owing to the circumstances over which I have no control, to wit, the lack of sympathy displayed by the manager of the——Bank in refusing to lend me $5,000; also by his lack of acumen in discerning the painful results caused by his decision to my creditors, I beg to inform you that I do not see any prospects of satisfying your just claim in the near future; therefore, as in the natural course of events you will collect both principal and interest, it is a total loss of energy and stamps for you to send me any more literature that tends to disturb my equanimity and slumbers until such times as the Lord will allow me to satisfy your just claims. Trusting your liver is in fine working order and your conscience is elastic, and hoping for better days, I remain, yours sadly,——."

# THE FRENCH NAVAL ENQUIRY.

## ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS

## Waste and Deterioration.

## VAST SUMS ENTIRELY LOST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The report of the French Parliamentary inquiry into the Navy, reveals astounding extravagance, negligence and confusion. Though £120,000,000 sterling has been spent in ten years, the French Navy has sunk below that of Germany, which has spent less on armaments. The new battleships will not be ready for service until years after the ships are completed. The existing guns are so defective that firing practice has been abandoned in the Mediterranean. There are huge stocks of condemned shells which are still being manufactured.

There is not a single graving dock to accommodate the new battleships and the credit voted for new docks has been spent elsewhere, chiefly in the Colonies.

## SPEECH BY LORD CREWE.

### Siamese Treaty Explained.

### THE PROGRESS OF THE COLONIES.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Lord Crewe presided at the Corona Club last night, at which a remarkable gathering of Governors, ex-Governors and Colonial officials was present.

Lord Crewe, proposing the toast of the progress of the Crown Colonies, referred to the Shanghai Opium Conference. He said that the Commission had shown the world how difficult a subject it is. He thanked Sir Cecil Clementi Smith for the work he had accomplished in dealing with the Straits.

Lord Crewe mentioned the Treaty with Siam, which had brought a large new area under the influence of Great Britain.

"The Success of the Malay States," said his Lordship, "leads us to hope that these native princedoms will attain a not less measure of success."

In referring to his critics, Lord Crewe added: "All we have done is to take over such control as Siam herself exercised. We are not engaging in any sort of conquest or occupation."

## GERMAN TAXATION.

### Opposition to the Death Duties' Bill.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Finance Committee of the Reichstag has again rejected the modified Death Duties' Bill, forming a part of the Government's modified taxation proposals. The Conservatives, Clericals and Poles opposed the measure. The position of Prince von Bulow is most difficult.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Reichstag has adopted the tax on stocks and shares, which was recommended by the Committee, but opposed by the Government.

## ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

### The Dumaists in London.

### CORDIAL WELCOME BY THE COMMONS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The members of the Russian Duma, visiting England, lunched at the House of Commons to-day. Mr. Asquith, welcoming them, said the frigidity and suspicion which were formerly normal characteristics of Anglo-Russian relations had passed, thanks to wise diplomacy, founded on sound public opinion, and he hoped they would never return. Even during the last twelve months, the friendly understanding had stood the strain of some bad political weather. Now a days an understanding between Governments could not last unless it was accompanied by an understanding between the peoples. He hoped that their visit would cement the friendship of the two great peoples and promote peace.

## THE TROOPS IN CRETE.

### Guardships to Keep the Peace.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking in the House of Commons, this afternoon, said, the Powers proposed to withdraw the troops from Crete in July, but to retain guardships in Cretan waters to protect the Turkish flag, to ensure tranquillity and to protect the Mussulman population.

## AMERICA AND CHINESE FINANCE.

### Satisfactory Solution.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Reuter's agency learns that America has intimated that, provided that American interests are safeguarded, she is prepared to waive the protest to Peking regarding the Hankau-Szechuan loan. It is understood that she has been informed that so far as the British group is concerned there is no objection to American participation.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The death is announced of Sir James Alfred Jacoby, M. P.

[Sir James Alfred Jacoby, Kt. M.P., was born in 1852, was a large lace manufacturer, son of the late Mr. M. Jacoby of Nottingham; he was member of the Town Council of Nottingham, and Sheriff, 1877-78; and president of the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce. He was returned as a Liberal member for Derbyshire (Mid. or Belper) at the last General Election, defeating Mr. Samuel Cresswell, the Conservative candidate.]

# THE LAND TAXES DEBATE.

## Government Moves the Closure.

## UPROAR IN THE HOUSE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The first important vote on the land tax Clauses of the Budget took place in the House of Commons last night, when the Unionist amendment exempting agricultural land from the increment tax was rejected by 301 to 196.

The minority consisted of Unionists, Nationalists and a score of Liberals.

Mr. Lloyd-George then moved the closure on all amendments to that portion of the Clause. The motion was received with an uproar and shouts of "Closure the whole Bill." The Opposition as a protest let the closure pass unchallenged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 23.

A "Pioneer" special London telegram of the 22nd June, says that Mr. Balfour, speaking on the land valuation clauses of the Finance Bill, protested against the abominable injustice of compelling people to make a hurried valuation, and fining them enormously, if it was found incorrect. When he considered that part of the Bill, he really thought the Government did not mean it to pass. The Government that put such a proposal before the House of Commons seriously, could hardly be expected to desire anything, but that the Bill should end in disaster.

It is not generally admitted, that this referred to the House of Lords, since the valuation clauses had been previously described as unworkable.

The "Daily Telegraph" understands that on the shipbuilding vote, a fortnight hence, the statement concerning the contingent of "Dreadnoughts" will largely satisfy the Opposition. Consequently progress of the Finance Bill will be accelerated, and the session will end in the middle of September.

## GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

### The Kaiser on Peace.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Reuter telegraphs from Cuxhaven that the Kaiser, in distributing regatta prizes, said that he and the Tsar agreed that their meeting must be regarded as a vigorous reinforcement of peace. Both felt responsible to God for the joys and sorrows of their peoples, whom they wished to raise to full development, working undisturbed at their civilising tasks.

## SECTARIANISM IN LIVERPOOL.

### Fifty Schools Closed.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Fifty Liverpool schools have been closed owing to fights between Protestant and Catholic children aided by their mothers.

## SECRET BUILDING OF AN AIRSHIP.

### Supposed Government Order.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The papers state that Messrs. Vickers Son and Maxim are secretly building an airship at Barrow, it is believed for the Government.

## TURKISH LOAN ISSUED.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Turkish four per cent. loan of £4,282,840 has been issued, of which £1,094,280 is reserved for London. The price of issue is 89½.

## THE "SAPPHO" REFLOATED.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

H. M. S. "Sappho" has been refloated at Dover and will be repaired at Sheerness.

## RACING IN ENGLAND.

### The Newbury Summer Cup.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The race for the Newbury Summer Cup was run at Newbury this afternoon with the following result:—

Lischana ..... 1
Rockbourne ..... 2
Cargill ..... 3

Seven ran; the race was won by a head, with two lengths between the second and the third.

The betting at the start was:—
9 to 4 against Lischana.
7 to 1 against Rockbourne.
9 to 4 against Cargill.

### THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.

The race for the Northumberland Plate was run at Newcastle this afternoon with the following result:—

Sir Harry ..... 1
Laughing Mirror ..... 2
Wedding Ring ..... 3

Eleven ran. The race was won by three lengths with six lengths between the second and the third.

The betting at the start was:—
5 to 2 against Sir Harry.
4 to 2 against Laughing Mirror.
7 to 1 against Wedding Ring.

## ENGLISH CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Kent has beaten Gloucester at Catford by an innings and 314 runs.

Lancashire has beaten Surrey at the Oval by an innings and 35 runs.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Sussex has beaten Cambridge University at Brighton by ten wickets.

The match between Yorkshire and Australians has been abandoned.

# THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

## Brilliant Function at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 23.

His Excellency the Governor's second Levee in Poona was held in the Council Hall this evening. The usual glamour of the function was intensified this year by a large increase in attendance. Very nearly six hundred were present and they presented the Civil and Military strength of the Presidency. The presence of several bejewelled Native Chiefs and of the Turkish and Persian Consuls in their diplomatic uniforms lent peculiar lustre to the brilliancy of the assemblage. But it was the wonderful variety of British uniforms which excited the greatest admiration, particularly that of the 26th P. W. O. Cavalry whose native officers, each looking every inch a warrior would have done much credit to any corps in the world. The youthful Nawab of Sachin, A.D.C., to His Excellency and Lieut. Cassim Shah A. D. C. to the G.O.C., in the striking head-dress and uniform of the Imperial Cadet Corps, completed the picturesqueness of a scene which submitted to no rivalry, in Western India at all events. But if everything below was a study in life and colour the scene in the gallary above was full of loveliness. The ladies looked their smartest and the dainty hats, pretty frocks and prettier faces were worthy of the artist's brush. Within the Council Hall a detachment of His Excellency's Bodyguard, all good men and true, were arranged before the dais, and some time before His Excellency's arrival gentlemen having privilege of private entrance assembled in the presence Chamber and took up their position outside the red rope facing the dais.

Conspicious among them were the Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins and other members of Council, the Bishop of Bombay and the R. C. Bishop of Poona in academic robes, Brigadier-General Swann, C. B., Native Chiefs and Sirdars of the Deccan.

His Excellency was preceded by the Governor's House Staff, Capt. Grey, Military Secretary and Captain Lucas, R.A.M.C., were first to drive up. They were followed by Captain Sullivan, A.D.C., Captain Davis, A.D.C., the Nawab of Sachin, A.D.C., and Ressaldar Bahadur Bhagwan Singh, Native A.D.C.

Ten minutes later His Excellency moved up in state and was received with a salute by the Guard of Honor, furnished by the Lincolnshire Regiment under command of Captain Spring and Lieutenant Boys. Lieutenant Holmes held the Colours and His Excellency at once proceeded to the throne where Mr. Watson, Private Secretary, presented the Indian gentlemen and Captain Evans the Europeans.

During the interval between private entree and public entree, Mr. DuBoulay, Political Secretary, presented two following gentlemen to His Excellency:—The Nawab of Sachin, Khan Bahadur S. C. Davur, Public Prosecutor, Poona, Rao Bahadur R. C. G. Artel, District Deputy Collector, Belgaum; Rao Saheb V. K. Chapekar, Sub-Engineer, Second Baramatti.

His Excellency presented the Nawab of Sachin with a sword of honour and the other three gentlemen with their sanads. In doing so His Excellency addressed them individually. His Excellency left the Council Hall under similar honors to which he received on arrival.

## BURGLARY IN A CANTEEN.

### Safe Removed and Rifled.

### SOLDIERS SUSPECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 23.

Up to yesterday the Military authorities and Police were unusually reticent about the robbery of the R. G. A. Canteen safe, containing Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 and documents, which was found on the golf links on Monday morning with its door evidently blown open by a charge of gunpowder. The money was missing and chits and books were found on the maidan. Entrance to the Canteen had been effected through a skylight. The chits belonged to men who owed the Canteen money.

Gunner Pullen, 77th Company, returned from Garrison Police duty at 2 a.m. and while undressing, heard a report as though a gun had been fired. The report was followed by a cry as if someone had been injured. He called to Gunner Ahern to put on his clothes and they both went on to the maidan, and came to a large tree near the football ground, where they heard talking and sounds of shuffling. On attempting to turn their light on the spot, some men bolted towards the bungalows of the 52nd Company, followed by Pullen and Ahern. The men pursued wore heavy military boots judging by the noise they made as they ran. The fugitives succeeded in escaping into a bungalow. The Civil Police are making stringent enquiries and Bombardiers Tranter, Spencer and Spiers are under arrest and others are suspected of being implicated in the robbery. The Police have got evidence showing that some of the chits in the safe belonged to two of the men suspected for Rs. 39 and Rs. 32, and that Mr. Clay, the Canteen Manager, had threatened to report the matter to the Commanding Officer if the money was not paid. The man in charge of the guard-room has also been placed under arrest, as one of the gun cartridges used for firing the time-gun and containing one and a half pounds of gunpowder, was found missing when the ammunition was made over to the relieving guard in the morning. Inquiries are proceeding.

## ACCIDENT IN A FIREWORK FACTORY.

### Six Bombs Explode.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

The Jessore correspondent of the "Amrita Bazaar Patrika" sends a report of a serious fireworks explosion at Maheshpur. Pancharam Malakar, a pyrotechnist had, it seems, an order for some good bombs for the marriage of a wealthy man. He prepared six or seven with gunpowder, chlorate of potash, and other chemicals, and was making more on the 18th instant, when an explosion occurred which was felt within a radius of four miles. He was carried out in a mangled condition and died in ten minutes, while his eldest son was writhing in pain with wounds in his hand and chest. The thatched hut was wrecked and the floor of the room ploughed up. Pancharam was blown a long distance by the explosion. His son is in hospital.

# TELEGRAPH CODES.

## The New Procedure.

The following correspondence has taken place between the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Director General of Telegraphs, Simla:—

Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay, 10th June 1909.

The Director General of Telegraphs, Simla.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge with thanks the copy of the Memorandum, dated 24th May 1909, referring to the more important alterations in the rules for Foreign telegrams, which are to take effect from the 1st July next.

In connection with this matter my Committee would be obliged if you would kindly inform them as to what Codes have been passed by the Committee of Control that has been appointed to examine the various Codes now in use.

If such information is not at hand my Committee respectfully suggest that it might be cabled for, as the mercantile community consider it very important that they should know before the 1st July what Codes can be conveniently used in future. I have, etc.,

(Sd.) J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

Copy of telegram, dated 22nd June 1909, from the Director General of Telegraphs to the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—

"Your letter tenth instant: we have no information yet as to what Codes been passed by Committee of Control. Understand stringency as regards standard pronouncability of syllables will not be insisted on by British Post Office and that in this respect situation will remain unaltered, but counting of double letter as two will be insisted on. Similar course will be followed in India."

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S 73RD BIRTHDAY.

### Celebration in London.

### THE IDEA OF IMPERIAL UNITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

Considerable attention has been attached here by the monster meeting which is to be held in Albert Hall, London, on the 8th proximo, to commemorate the 73rd birthday of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, an event which is recognised as certain to arouse enthusiasm throughout the British Empire.

The Committee are arranging to receive cables on the date fixed from organisations throughout the Empire, addressed to Mrs. Chamberlain at Albert Hall, congratulating her on her husband's work and wishing him long life of usefulness.

The Viceroy has been addressed on the subject and he is understood to take a warm personal interest in it, though unable for obvious reasons to send any message in his official capacity. The matter is being taken up, therefore, privately, and organizations in India which are in sympathy with the Chamberlain idea of Imperial unity, are being given an opportunity to co-operate in the movement.

## ETAWAH FORGERY CASE.

### Sentence of Fourteen Years Confirmed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 23.

The case of Khalilullah, the appellant, who was convicted of forgery and cheating in the celebrated Etawah forgery case, was held in the Allahabad High Court before Mr. Justice Tudball. Mr. Howard appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Justice Tudball remarked that the only point, which required determination in the case, was that of sentence. Practically the Sessions Judge and the Assessors had found that the appellant forged large numbers of documents, with the intention that they should be used as evidence to show that certain respectable Hindu gentlemen, Government officials and others of Etawah, were guilty of conspiracy against the British Government, and that they were liable to prosecution under Section 121A, I.P.C. Seeing how serious the consequences would have been to those innocent men, against whom these acts were directed, and also to the Government, if appellant had succeeded in his attempt, the appellant fully deserved the sentence of 14 years' transportation passed on him by the Sessions Judge.

His Lordship dismissed the appeal.

## PLOT AGAINST THE AMIR.

### Five Indians Arrested.

### MAJOR MELVILLE RECALLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 23.

The "Pioneer's" Frontier correspondent states that five natives of India in all were arrested on suspicion of complication in the plot against the Amir. Mr. Abdul Ghani was released recently, but it is not yet known what decision has been given as regards the others.

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

Press Communique:—Major Melville who was about to proceed to Kabul to attend His Highness the Amir for gout is returning from Landikotal as the Amir has written that he has quite recovered.

## DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

### Two Patients go to Kasauli.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JUNE 23.

Captain Quinlan, A.V.C., died this morning at 3 a.m. of hydrophobia. The other lady and gentleman bitten by the same dog are proceeding to Kasauli for treatment.

## THE FRENCH IN INDIA.

### Lecture at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

An interesting lecture upon the French in India was given at the Town Hall here this afternoon, by Monsieur Muller Desroches in connection with the United Service Institution. The speaker dwelt upon the work of Dupleix and pointed out how largely England in reaping the profit and the glory of his deeds had followed in the routes which the French genius had opened for them.

General Beresford Lovett presided and, speaking also in French, summed, up the lecture at the close, drawing the moral, from the career of Dupleix, to trust the man upon the spot.

# NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

## THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

KINDRED SOULS.

I suppose Reuter in future will know better than carelessly to cable lobby gossip to India, without first inquiring about its truth. His report about the resignation of Lord Minto on the ground of over-work and ill-health, has been promptly contradicted from headquarters. Yet I am not disposed to be angry with Reuter for having given publicity to a canard, because it has given rise to a consensus of opinion throughout the country, that of all persons in the world, the Viceroy can most ill be spared at the present moment from the sphere of his duty. He it was who set the great Reform Scheme in motion, carrying his Government with him. It is appropriate for an Indian to hold it as the result of a happy conjunction of stars that the destinies of India came to be entrusted to the hands of two kindred spirits, Lords Morley and Minto, whose high-souled statesmanship has evolved a most generous scheme for the admission of Indians to a wider share in the affairs of their country. It would have been a public misfortune, if Lord Minto had been obliged to withdraw from the scene, just at the moment, when the reforms were to be moulded into their final shape before being brought into operation. It was of the first importance that the herald and sponsor of the reforms in India should be in his place to direct and supervise their consummation. My countrymen are happy to learn that Lord Minto has no intention of retiring before the completion of his term. Nay, if an extension of his period by a year or two were proposed, the idea would be eagerly seized and supported by an immense majority of my countrymen. Lord Minto has survived the time, not so very long ago, when stones were thrown at his motor car near Calcutta. I do not suppose there is now an anarchist in the land afflicted with such an extreme of insanity as to touch his person. The Viceroy has grown enormously in the affectionate esteem of those Indians, who are able to appreciate his sincerity, magnanimity and sagacious foresight. Without these qualities, it would not have been possible for him to throw himself, with all his heart and might into the sacred task of forwarding and fructifying the mission of England in India. The names of Morley and Minto will ever be held in grateful remembrance by Indians.

EFFECT OF EXAMPLE.

At the Bombay Legislative Council meeting, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad referred with pleasure to the change which has come over the attitude of the official mind towards the reformed Councils, and the non-official members thereof. I consider this change to be due, in great measure, to the example set by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, and speaking of this Presidency in particular, to that of its Governor. Indeed, I have myself observed for some time past that the magic of Lord Morley's personality has made converts, partial and halting though they may be, in most unlikely quarters. Who might have expected that Sir Bamfylde Fuller, after the last phase of his official record in this country, followed by the uncompromising spirit of antagonism, displayed in the article which he contributed to the "Nineteenth Century," would now be softened into a mildly liberal and generous mood? The sentiments he expressed in his recent lectura at the Colonial Institute were surprisingly sympathetic in the recognition of Indian claims and Indian merit. He approved of Mr. Sinha's appointment; he eulogized the loyalty and capacity of Indian officials; he condemned "the occasional outrageous treatment of Indians" by young Englishmen in railway carriages. I have observed, nevertheless, that many Indian newspapers condemn him, because he said it was a mistake to think that India wants democratic government, but that what she wants is that Indians must not be barred from positions of trust and dignity. But the reputation of Sir B. Fuller is mainly responsible for the prejudice with which his lecture has been received in some circles in India. If practically the same views had been expressed by Sir William Wedderburn or Sir Henry Cotton, they would, I fancy, have been gratefully accepted by them on trust. With regard to his particular opinion, what man in reason can say that India wants, or is ripe for, a democratic form of government? Democracy is a government which receives its mandate as well as its power from the masses forming the ultimate source of all authority, and we know what the masses in India are. Even Lord Curzon, who presided at the lecture, stiffnecked as he is, made the important admission that where the merits of the two races, meaning Indian and European, were equally balanced, preference should be given to the Indian. He still makes a parade of his favourite doctrines, but his antagonism to the Council reforms has undergone a perceptible change. Outside official quarters, too, a similar disposition may be noticed. Now there is hardly any responsible person or newspaper in England that condemns altogether the very principle of the measure. The special correspondent of the "Times" has said, "the general question of the expediency of the reforms has practically passed out of the region of controversy." The "Quarterly Review," the inheritor of the Tory traditions of Croker and Sifford, has an article in its last number on the situation in India, which is significant as appearing in the form of an editorial. It is admitted there that "some measure of reform was wanted and wanted urgently;" that efficient government was not enough to prevent discontent; that "the permanent estrangement of the people would be a disaster which would indicate the bankruptcy of British statesmanship;" and the argument that the reforms would annihilate racial superiority is brushed aside with the just remark that "it is by surrendering, and not by insisting on, the hateful privileges of a dominant race, that empries are retained."

A VOICE FROM THE WILDERNESS.

If Dr. Katrak fails once again to be returned to the Corporation at the next general election, it will not be through lack of any effort on his part to keep himself in evidence before the public. He is keen on the needs and requirements of the City, and does not miss any occasion to express his views in the form of letters to the Press. He was a useful and pains taking member of the Corporation. His oratory was never lively or inspiring, but his opinions were the product of much labour, and more often than not, were sound. Deprived not permanently, I hope, of the pleasure of hearing his own voice in the civic chamber, thrown out into the wilderness by an unappreciated public, he has not, I presume, felt himself completely happy. But he has never slackened, therefore, in his service to the City, demonstrating now and again, his usefulness through the medium of the Press. If his epistolary exertions are intended to create an impression, that in rejecting him the City has suffered a distinct loss, and if he wants the public to deduce from this circumstance an obvious moral, there is nothing to find fault with. It would be uncharitable to deprecate the desire of a person to hammer into the public an adequate sense of his own value, because it may lead incidentally to the gratification of personal ambition. The desire is rather to be encouraged, should it harmonize with the public weal. The latest idea, with which we are favoured by Dr. Katrak, is to convert Bombay into a gay and lively City, with ample provision for sports and entertainments. He would make a very Brighton of Bombay, with piers supplying diverse attractions stretching out into the sea. He would have gardens brilliantly lit up at night, and ringing with music, and with the merriment of gay revellers. He would have flat terraces to all the houses, instead of slanting roofs, where the inhabitants may retire in the evenings for a breath of fresh air. He would have concerts and theatres in the open; terrace gardens, providing refreshments and entertainments; and boulevards, splendidly illuminated after dark, where people, as in Paris, may sip coffee or drink wine. All this is very fine fancy. But Bombay is not Brighton. It is dull, in the sense that all Asiatic towns are dull. It is not possible to make it as gay as even a fourth-rate European town, because the people, taken in the mass, are poor, because the population is not homogeneous, and because the climate is so very different. Our climate makes us dull and torpid, whereas in Europe the natives, are blessed with more favourable natural conditions, are blithe, and active, and energetic. We take our pleasures sadly in the tropics, and we cannot help it.

NEW BOMBAY.

At present we are concerned more nearly with devising means for our substantial good than with fripperies and frivolities. The problem which has engaged the serious attention of Government and people alike, is how to make Bombay healthy and comfortable for its inhabitants, not how to make it gay and festive. The conclusions arrived at in the Government Resolution on the expansion of Bombay, have been most generally acceptable to the native community. We are specially grateful to find that the agitation for the abolition of the railway line south of Grant Road has not commended itself to the good sense of Sir George Clarke. The railway, especially may not be a convenience to the wealthy classes who will reside in villas on the Back Bay, when it is reclaimed, but it is a necessity for the population, belonging to the middle classes, residing in the suburbs. Their number will grow, when the Salsette scheme becomes an accomplished fact. The labouring poor are to be provided for near the scene of their work. The Resolution lays down broad principles for the moment. The all-important question of cost will be taken up hereafter. Its apportionment between the Government and the Municipality, the Improvement Trust and the Port Trust, is likely to prove a very difficult and delicate task. But under the wise and skilful guidance of the Governor, and given a spirit of conciliation and compromise all round, there is no reason to apprehend that the negotiations will fail.

DION.

## BERHAMPORE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

### The President on Education.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 23.

The Hon'ble Mr. B.N. Sarma of Vizagapatam, the President of the Madras Provincial Social Conference at Berhampore, in the course of his presidential address made an eloquent plea for the special spread of education and said:—

"The advantages of education cannot be repeated too often. Preachers and teachers of the gospel of knowledge cannot be too many. The cry must go forth from every town, every village, every community and every class that the people should be furnished by Government with the means of obtaining education for the hundreds of thousands. Numerously signed petitions must go forth to our own Government, the Government of India, the Secretary of State, and the Houses of Parliament appealing for the provision of free Primary Education for boys and girls. Above all people must put forth their best exertions and evince self-sacrifice in the cause to convince Government of the sincerity of their desire for education. There does not seem to be any difference of opinion on the points. Funds needed for carrying out the object cannot be raised by the people voluntarily, however sincerely convinced they may be of the need for the spread of knowledge. Even in the rich advanced communities where the benefits of education are realised it has been found that voluntary organisations can do very little in the matter. It is recognised that it is a State duty to provide for the education of people. It would be true charity and the only acceptable charity and most farseeing and patriotic benefaction under the existing circumstances to found and endow schools for boys and especially girls, to promote the cause of education in all its grades, branches, and aspects. The poorest man cannot help himself better than by contributing his mite to the noble cause. Success or failure of the Social Reform movement, social reform propaganda, and social regeneration of our country depend not mainly, but wholly, on the extent to which there shall be a steady diffusion of knowledge of the lofty and pure ideals amongst all classes of the population. It is for you to devise measures for promoting the extension of such knowledge."

## ENNORE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

### Official Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 23.

At the Official enquiry into the cause of the accident yesterday, in addition to recording evidence of witnesses a thorough inspection of the scene of accident was made. The enquiry was not concluded yesterday and is being continued to-day at the Central Station.

Sir T. R. Wynne is expected in Madras on Saturday.

The Reverend M. Tindale presided over a very large gathering of strikers with several members of their families yesterday evening in the compound of St. Peter's Church, Royapuram, when the Sheriff's reply to the signatories of the requisition calling for a public meeting, refusing the same was roundly condemned.

## SEIZURE UNDER THE ARMS ACT.

### House Raided at Kidderpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

This morning, the house of Phambhusan Mookarjee in Monohenpooken Road, Kidderpore, was raided and a muzzle-loading gun for which a man named Ramondra Kaora of Jessore had a license, was found. The gun was seized by the Police. No arrest was made.

## THE MIDNAPORE ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

At the Midnapore enquiry yesterday, Ashutosh Dass described the treatment he had received in jail. He was cross-examined by Captain Weinman. Akhil Chandra Sircar, the Bench Clerk under suspension, and Jagijibon Ghose, complained of their treatment in jail. Upendra Mukherji Surendrajee's brother was also examined. Five other witnesses who were called were not examined.

## THE NEW PRESS TELEGRAM RULE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

The "Statesman" and the "Indian Daily News," both condemn the proposed deposit system for press telegrams, which the latter paper says, is hampering enterprise.

As now arranged the Viceroy's next autumn tour will be a lengthy one. His Excellency leaves Simla at the end of October, and does not reach Calcutta until the middle of December.

BOOKING of all descriptions of traffic for stations on the Kissenganj Railway, was resumed on Tuesday night, after an interruption from floods.

# THE ROADS OF BOMBAY.

## Another Report From the Corporation.

The following is the second report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the use of Val-de-Travers Asphalte Macadam as a road surface for streets:—

The Committee appointed to report on questions relating to road excavations and repairs, beg to submit the following report with reference to Corporation Resolution, dated the 17th March, regarding a proposal to experiment with Val-de-Travers Asphalte Macadam as a road surface for streets.

In response to their enquiries the Committee have received a full report from Messrs. Bell Russ & Co., Local Agents for the Asphalte, as to the places where the Asphalte Macadam has been tried and the experience gained by the authorities of such places. It will be seen from this report, a copy of which is forwarded herewith, that the material has been tried at various places on the Continent and also at Calcutta and Rangoon and that the results have been reported by the local authorities to be so far satisfactory. The Committee have also independently made enquiries in the matter. In the report of the Chief Engineer to the Calcutta Corporation, received with the Commissioner's letter, it was stated that the new pavement was the most successful pavement they had in Calcutta, being clean, sanitary, impervious and easily hosed down and that an extension of the paving had been in contemplation but that the General Committee of the Corporation had decided to postpone the matter until the paving had gone through another hot season. The Committee therefore requested the Chief Engineer to inform them what his further experience in the matter was and that officer states in reply that the Asphalte is still doing well in Calcutta and that with the further experience gained he has no reason whatever to change the favourable opinion expressed by him in his previous letter.

The Committee have also received reports directly from the Town Clerks of Worthing and Hove, testifying to the satisfactory results of the trial taken with the Asphalte Macadam. In Worthing the material was first tried in February 1905. An area of 9,000 square yards was treated with it and it is reported that no repairs have since been deemed necessary, whereas when Flint Macadam was used the area referred to required renewal every two years. It is added that slight signs of wear are now discernible in one or two places, but that these could be put right at very slight expenditure. The Borough Surveyor of Worthing further testifies that in consequence of the laying of the Asphalte considerable saving has been effected in the cost of street cleansing the roads being almost entirely free from mud. At Hove, too, no repairs have been found necessary, but the experiment there has not been of sufficient duration, the Asphalte Macadam having been given a trial only in June last.

Considering all the particulars placed before them the Committee are of opinion that the material is worth giving a trial in this City also. They therefore beg to recommend that the Commissioner be authorized to have an area of 3,000 square yards treated with this material. The Commissioner is of opinion and the Committee concur with him that Church Gate Street will be the most suitable locality for the trial.

The cost of the experiment is estimated at Rs. 18,000 but the Company will not be entitled to the payment of the whole amount on the laying of the material. In regard to payment the Local Agents of the Company have, in deference to the wishes of the Committee, offered the following modified terms:—

(a) That the Corporation pay to Messrs. Bell Russ & Co., Local Agents for Val-de-Travers Asphalte Macadam, half the Cif price of the material on delivery of shipping documents. The full Cif price being Rs. 33-8-6 per ton nett.

(b) That the balance of Rs. 16-12-0 per ton nett be paid to the Company within 12 Calendar months from the time of laying down, provided that the experiment be approved by two expert Surveyors—one to be appointed by the Corporation and one by the Company with the usual reference to an Umpire of in case difference of opinion.

(c) That all expenditure (including Import Duty, Port Dues, and weighments) incurred in excavating and removing the top crust, preparing the road, spreading and levelling the material, rolling and carting the Macadam from the Docks, the use of barricades, lights, watchmen &c., to be paid by the Corporation.

(d) The Company to send out an expert, free of charge, to lay the trial and his directions to be followed by the employes of the Corporation.

The Committee consider these terms to be very reasonable and commend them for the acceptance of the Corporation.

The Committee may add that they have received a circular regarding another road material, viz. Roadamant, and that they have requested the Commissioner to open negotiations with the manufactures and to bring forward any proposals that he may deem desirable.

Jaffer Rahimtoola, R. M. Proes, M. Collie, Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, K. E. Dadachanji, Bhalchandra Krishna, Jehangir J. Cursetji.

A DISSENTIENT VOICE.

I regret to say I am unable to give my assent to the report. Having endeavoured to give a careful consideration to the subject, with a perfectly open mind, I am constrained to observe that the Corporation will in no way be advantaged, for the reasons below stated, by adopting the proposal recommended by the rest of my colleagues on the Committee.

In the first place, the experiment recommended in the report is of a nature which it will never be possible for the Corporation to follow up with anything like ulterior practical utility, either in the near or distant future. I take it that the money expended on an experiment is useful or its contrary in proportion to the practical good which might be eventually achieved for the better and permanent progress of the City. An experiment may be made in order to test the usefulness of a project which has to be carried out for remedying or improving the existing state of things or for instituting an entirely new improvement, within a reasonable time, fairly compatible, of course, with the resources available to the Corporation. It would be proper to spend some money for such a preliminary test. The test may prove a success or a failure. But at any rate it enables the Corporation to judge for itself whether the project should or should not be carried out. But there may be an experiment of another character, such an one as is now recommended to the Corparation. The utility of the new Macadam offered may for purposes of argument, be assumed to be all that Messrs. Bell Russ and Co. allege. But the crucial question is, whether it is one which the Corporation, consistent with its other numerous and pressing necessities, involving heavy expenditure, can pursue in the immediate or distant future? It was very well pointed out to the Corporation by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula that, bearing in mind the exceedingly expensive character of the new material, even to construct with it a single mile of road, would signify the expenditure of three lakhs of rupees, if not more; that is to say, three-fourths of the money now annually spent on an average on the maintenance and repairs of all roads and streets in the City. It is obvious that the Corporation cannot, for all practical intent and purpose, embark on such a costly road. No doubt it could be built; but what good it might do? What might be the significance of spending three lakhs on the road, when it must necessarily remain as a sort of exhibition road to point out what could possibly be achieved, with an unlimited command of the monies of the rate-payers. An experiment of the nature just described is, therefore, of no practical utility whatever. Even as a preliminary trial, any amount of money, large or small, must be deemed a pure waste. When the Corporation is fully aware of the fact that there are scores of new works of public utility and improvement of a most urgent character, costing from rupees 5 to 20 thousand, remaining in abeyance, is it not unbusinesslike to spend about 20,000 rupees on a trial of this Macadam? I say rupees 20,000 because beyond the 16,000 rupees for the cost of the material, there are all the charges of landing, labour, and, which have to be counted. Moreover, it will not be the case that the City will suffer even by a hair's breadth for want of this experiment. There is not the least necessity for it, let alone urgency.

Apart then from the practical utility of the experiment, there is, in the second place, another reason why the Corporation should refrain from accepting the offer of Messrs. Bell Russ and Co. It is a fact that at present there are half a dozen vendors of road materials of a variety of character, if not more, who are offering them to the public in England. The materials were only recently exhibited, along with many articles for allaying road dust at the International Building Trades Exhibition at Olympia in April last. In the "Sanitary Record" of 23rd April 1909, which reviews that Exhibition, the names of the following firms have been mentioned as the principal exhibitors

f road materials and appliances, out of something ke 340 exhibitors. These materials are of two inds, natural and artificial. The principal firms who xhibited the natural variety were:—(1) Messrs. Villiam, Griffiths & Company, Limited, (2) The luhill Granite Company, Limited, (3) The Cluhil, hu Stone Company, Limited, (4) The Filbury Conracting and Dredging Company, Limited, (5) The bdon Clu Stone Quarry Company, Limited.

Then as to the firms who exhibited artificial tones for roads and pavements: (1) The Atlas Stone Company, Limited, (2) The Limmer Ashalte Paving Company, (3) The La Brea Asphalte Company, (4) The British Cork Asphalte Company, Limited, (5) Bristowe and Company, (6) Taronds Syndicate, Limited, (7) Tarmac, Limited, (8) A. C. W. Hobman and Company, (9) Tarfirma, Limited.

The firms mentioned above are, according to the "Sanitary Record," the chief ones who have the best exhibits. Whether Messrs. Bell Russ & Company, who have applied to the Corporation, were exhibitors or not I cannot say. It would be strange if they were not. But it matters little whether or not they were exhibitors. If the Corporation at all are anxious to find out a reasonably cheap road material, combining excellence of quality and durability, then might it not be better to obtain the necessary information from all the several principal exhibitors named above as to their respective materials with samples and prices. At present the Corporation is entirely in the dark as to the merits of other natural and artificial road materials. All that it knows is this, that Messrs. Bell Russ and Company have in ten localities, spread over all the world, say from Buenos Ayres to Alexandria and Calcutta including London, tried their special Macadam. The area varies in measurement from three hundred and fifty to 9,000 square yards. The firm believes that its material is good for 7 if not 10 years. But in none of the ten localities has the stone yet been experimented for fully 7 years. The stone was only first brought to public notice in 1904-05. Practically, therefore, the term of the durability is still an unknown quantity. The trials so far are incomplete, and it is for the Corporation to say whether it is right and proper for it at this stage to jump at the offer, specially having regard to the fact that almost every year new varieties of Macadam are being discovered or invented. Is it not wisdom to wait for such a time when a Macadam has been so tested and found durable as to become of universal use. The success of such road material certainly depends on its common use. In my opinion the Corporation will be every way advantaged by waiting rather than by accepting the present offer. Delay in this case is in no way prejudicial; besides this is a matter of no pressing necessity. It can wait ten years or even twenty and fifty. It is not that we are helpless and that there will be an earthquake in the City if we do not try this precious material, so costly as to demand for every single mile three lakhs of rupees!

For the two reasons urged above I am strongly of opinion that it would be unbusinesslike and unwise to accept the offer on any terms. The Corporation can spend the 20,000 rupees for a more immediate object of utility. Otherwise the money expended will be so much waste. It might as well be thrown to the bottom of the sea.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon David presiding.

The Secretary, Joint Schools' Committee, in a letter said: "I have the honour, by direction of the Joint Schools Committee, to request the Corporation to consider the desirability of sanctioning the grant of local allowance to the Committee's establishment. Superintending staff and their clerks, as well as all the teachers employed under the Committee, on the principle embodied in Government Resolution No. 2724, dated the 25th June 1908, Finance Department. It is universally admitted that the cost of living has greatly increased in Bombay within the last ten years, which entails great hardship to clerks and other employes on small or even moderate salaries. The Bombay Government, accepting the conclusions of the Committee appointed by them to inquire into the matter, recommended that a substantial increase should be made in the remuneration of clerks in receipt of a salary up to Rs. 200; and their proposals have been virtually accepted by the Government of India and the Secretary of State; and the Government employes in Bombay have accordingly been receiving the local allownce since 31st May 1908 under the terms of the said Resolution. The Bombay Port Trust and the G. I. P. Railway Company finding it expedient to grant an allowance to their employes have also adopted Government rules in this regard. The City Improvement Trust and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company have accepted the same rules with a slight modification in the percentage. Indeed, the Port Trust and the City Improvement Trust feeling the advisability of an immediate relief in the case of their servants, were already making a special grant to their clerks for some months before the publication of Government rules. The Corporation are also well aware that the minimum pay of primary school masters in the Mofussil has been recently raised by Government Resolution from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9. As the salaries of the servants of the Joint Schools Committee referred to in this communication (with the exception of the Secretary and the Superintendent) range only from Rs. 12 to Rs. 135, the Committee feel that relief in their case is all the more urgent and pressing. The total monthly charge on account of the local allowance payable to the undermentioned employes under the control of the committee comes to Rs. 1,917-12-7, or in round figures Rs. 1,920. It may here be stated that if the Corporation sanction a local allowance, the grain compensation now being paid to certain clerks and teachers can be discontinued. The cost of this amounts to Rs. 746 which sum can be saved, so that the net cost to the Corporation will be Rs. 1,174. In conclusion, the Committee most strongly recommend that the Corporation should sanction the local allowance for their servants under reference." It was resolved to refer the matter to a committee for consideration and report.

## THE EXPANSION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Somebody has so altered the construction of the last sentence in my letter, appearing in your to-day's issue that it conveys a meaning which is quite the reverse of what I wrote and meant. What I conveyed was that the relegation of Railway sheds, shops, etc., beyond the city would "obviate," as an additional advantage, "the necessity" if ever there was one, of levelling down, for the alleged requirement of the Victoria Terminus Station, the substantial and palatial buildings of the St. George's Hospital.—Yours, etc.

SHAPURJEE SORABJEE MISTRY.

June, 23.

IT is understood that Colonel Murray, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the United Provinces, will be succeeded by Colonel John Anderson, I.M.S., Colonel Bamber, I.M.S., Punjab, to officiate until Colonel Anderson returns from leave.

A CURIOUS legal battle has begun in consequence of the police applying for warrants for the arrest of seventy-five Coney Island amusement-hall owners for disobying the Sunday closing law, which allows only educational institutions to be open on Sundays. Coney Island is the great summer playground of the working classes in New York. It is a wonderful collection of sideshows and cheap entertainments built on the seashore a few miles below the city. In an attempt to bring themselves within the law, the showmen at Luna Park, which is Coney Island's Earl's Court, wore badges labelled "Professor of the Luna Park Institute of Sciences." Above the Dragon's Gorge Ride a new version of the switchback railway, was placed a sign which read: "Institute for Practical Demonstration in Gravitation." Other shows were labelled "Institute for the Study of Wave Currents" and "Institute for the Prevention of Seasickness." The police say this is merely an evasion, and the Courts will be compelled to decide what constitutes an educational institution.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

### The Telegraph Club vs. The Rovers.

A LARGE crowd witnessed yesterday's match between the Telegraph Recreation Club and the Rovers, which resulted in a fine victory for the former by six goals to one. The victors showed much superior combination to their opponents, who were almost throughout the match kept busy defending their goal, and only twice or thrice were they able to make anything like a serious attack on the Telegraph's goal.

The Telegraph Club attacked and held on for about fifteen minutes, when they got a penalty goal. Almost immediately after, a fine shot from Ryan just missed getting another point for his side. The Rovers' goalkeeper had a busy time all the while and he made some fine saves. The Rovers then attacked the Telegraph goal but could not score. When half time was called, the score stood:

The Telegraph Club ............ 1
The Rovers ............ 0

On the resumption of play, the Telegraph Club again made a dash for the Rovers' goal, and scored. The second goal was immediately followed by a third as the result of another good shot from Ryan. The Rovers then put in their first goal. The Telegraph however retaliated by twice breaking through the Rovers' defence, in rapid succession. The Rovers made one or two feeble attempts to reach their opponents' goal but were beaten back and soon after the Telegraphists recorded yet another score. When time was called the score stood:

The Telegraph Club ............ 6
The Rovers ............ 1

## FRIENDS' UNION CRICKET CLUB.

THE following team is selected to represent the Friends' Union Cricket Club in their match against the Poona Gymkhana on Friday and Saturday the 25th and 26th instant. The team will start from Victoria Terminus on Thursday the 24th instant by 11-30 p.m. train:—

Messrs. S. A. Shete (Captain), G. H. Bhatwadkear, M. R. Deo, W. B. Talpade, S. D. Thakur, W. G. Shete, D. A. Shete, D. K. Telang, R. K. Telang, M. M. Kapadia, T. N. Javeri, S. A. Shete (junior) and M. M. Gorodia. Reserves, T. W. Joshi (Scorer), C. Choubal (Umpire).

## SEDITION STILL AT WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

In a leading article to-day the "Indian Mirror" is pained in finding that there are still sections of the community which are determined not to be conciliated. "We see Extremist leaders once more stalking over the land and extremist doctrines being cautiously poured into the ears of susceptible multitudes." Again "their sole aim would seem to be to minimise the value of the Reforms and to fan the dying embers of discontent into a fresh blaze."

## GOPALICHUCK COAL COMPANY.

### Change of Managing Agents Demanded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

A special meeting of the Gopalichuck Coal Company, held to-day, was attended by a number of shareholders. A resolution demanding change of the present Managing Agents of the Company was put and lost, but a poll was called for and will be taken to-morrow between 10 and 12 after which the meeting will be proceeded with.

## ARRIVALS.

### Per s.s. "Salsette," June 25.

THE P. and O. Co.'s Steamer "Salsette," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Martin, Mr A W | Sullivan, Mr F X |
| Penn, Rev and Mrs | Warde-Jones, Mr A H |

FROM MARSEILLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bryant, Mr E P | Bickie, Major W B |
| Bowen, Mr J C B | Jones, Mr C W |
| Bakewell, Mr J H | Jackson, Dr M J |
| Coard, Mr A R | Lucas, Capt G W |
| Chowla, Mr G S | Main, Mr F F |
| Ciceron, Mr J D | Marriott, Lt F H G |
| Channer, Lieut G | MacLeod, Lt Col W K |
| Collister, Mr J A | MacLeod, Hon Mrs |
| Chudha, Mr B S | Prescott Westarr, Mr E |
| Crawford, Mr J | Reynolds, Col |
| De la Cour, Mr G | Thomas, Mr F |
| Fitzerald, Capt A E | Ware, Mr F |
| Gillett, Capt E P | Warde-Jones, Mr |
| Gray, Mr J | Wrench, Mr J M D |

FROM BRINDISI.—Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. H.

### Per s.s. "City of Manchester," June 24.

The steamer "City of Manchester," Commander H. Findlay is due to arrive in Bombay at day-break to-day and passengers will be landed by Steam Tender at the Victoria Dock Wall. The following is a list of passengers:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Burn, Mr D S | Mehta, Dr and Mrs |
| Goodburn, Mr F | Robert Hedder, Mr |
| Harding, Mr C H | Stewart, Mr W F |
| Holme King, Mr and Mrs | Vernon Hill, Mr |
| Kate Gladwish, Miss | Waddington, Mr J H |
| Kay, Mr E | Wallis, Capt and Mrs H J |
| McLean, Lieut A C H | |

A MEETING of the Punjab Legislative Council takes place at Simla on the 3rd proximo, when a bill to empower the Punjab Chief Court Full Bench to revise the decisions of the members of that Bench sitting separately will be introduced.

AN opportunity of the presence of the Hon'ble Mr. Herkissen Lal and other members of the Punjab Legislative Council in Simla will be taken to hold in the first week of July a meeting of the Executive Committee of the coming Lahore Exhibition.

A PUNITIVE policeman was found, early on Tuesday morning, lying in an unconscious state at the railway line near the Dum Dum junction with severe injuries to his head. He is now lying in a critical condition in Campbell Hospital, Calcutta.

THE "Empire" says that owing to prosecutions and orders under the Seditious Publications Act, Calcutta printers and publishers have submitted a memorial to Government praying for the institution of censorship over all books, magazines and papers.

A DRIVER named Devine who, while drunk, the other day, fired a revolver at another driver's wife, was yesterday fined Rs. 200 by the Chief Magistrate, Calcutta, and also bound down to keep the peace.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 23.

The pressure distribution is becoming that, which usually associated with the termination of the break in the rains. The Arabian Sea monsoon has strengthened and a moderate rain fallen on the West Coast of the Peninsula, while isolated showers have occurred in the central parts of the country. In Eastern Bengal and Assam the rainfall has practically ceased, but one or two fairly heavy falls are reported from Burma. In the United Provinces and Bengal the rainfall has been light and local. Diamond Island and Lashio had three inches; Bhamo and Balasore, two; Seoni and Waltair, one and half; Sholapur, one; Bombay and Ratnagiri, three; Mormugao, two. The temperature and humidity are approximately normal. The skies are nearly cloudless over the Punjab, Rajputana and the country to the West.

The forecast says the rainfall is likely to be nearly general on the West Coast and local and the central parts of the country, North-East India and Burma.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla | Esplanade | Fort | Colaba. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In Cts | In Cts | In Cts | In Cts |
| Previously registered ..... | 7·93 | 6·99 | 9·18 | 6·99 |
| Wednesday, 23rd June ...... | 4·55 | 4·30 | 5·83 | 3·05 |
| Total ...... | 12·48 | 11·29 | 15·01 | 10·04 |
| Same date last year ......... | 14·67 | 12·58 | 12·39 | 10·45 |

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

June 23.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

| Station. | Last 24 hours. | Total to date. | Corpdg. Total 1907. | Corpdg Total 1908. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In cts. |
| Cumballa Hill... | 5·88 | 14·1 | 18·58 | 14·9 |

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 19th June 1909:—

| | In. | cts. | | In. | cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bandora ......... | 7 | 86 | Wadhwan ......... | ... | ... |
| Panjoo ......... | 13 | 76 | Dabhoe ......... | 1 | 85 |
| Vaiturana ......... | 6 | 55 | Sevalia ......... | 0 | 43 |
| Palghur ......... | 5 | 35 | Godhra ......... | 2 | 85 |
| Gholwad ......... | 4 | 22 | Patri ......... | 0 | 93 |
| Daman ......... | 12 | 40 | Limkhera ......... | 1 | 44 |
| Bulsar ......... | 9 | 45 | Dohad ......... | 1 | 36 |
| Nausari ......... | 5 | 93 | Amargarh ......... | 0 | 28 |
| Surat ......... | 1 | 50 | Rutlam ......... | 0 | 49 |
| Kim ......... | 2 | 1 | Nagda ......... | 3 | 16 |
| Broach ......... | 3 | 95 | Rajpardi ......... | 1 | 53 |
| Baroda ......... | 1 | 85 | Bardoli ......... | 3 | 66 |
| Mehmadabad ...... | 2 | 24 | Nandbar ......... | 2 | 4 |
| Ahmedabad ...... | 0 | 87 | Nardana ......... | 4 | 7 |
| Viramgam ...... | 1 | 20 | | | |

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bushire (22nd) ......... | 87·6 | 80·1 | ... | ... |
| Jask (22nd) ......... | 94·8 | 80·8 | ... | ... |
| Muskat (22nd) ......... | 106·8 | 92·1 | ... | ... |
| Multan ......... | 107·3 | 91·0 | ... | ... |
| Rawalpindi ......... | 100 9 | 75·9 | ... | 2·06 |
| Lahore ......... | 106·9 | 84·7 | ... | 1·04 |
| Sirsa ......... | 102·3 | 84·6 | ... | 1·65 |
| Ambala ......... | 100·0 | 82 0 | ... | 3·98 |
| Delhi ......... | 96·7 | 82·7 | 0·10 | 4·45 |
| Agra ......... | 100·5 | 79·5 | 0·23 | 1·81 |
| Mainpuri ......... | 103·3 | 84·0 | ... | 2·21 |
| Jhansi ......... | 102·0 | 79·5 | 0·30 | 1·23 |
| Cawnpore ......... | 101 8 | 81·5 | ... | 2·12 |
| Allahabad ......... | 98·1 | 82·0 | ... | 7 01 |
| Jacobabad ......... | 111·6 | 85·3 | ... | 0·01 |
| Karachi ......... | 90·5 | 83 0 | ... | 0.00 |
| Ajmer ......... | 99 9 | 85·2 | ... | 0·29 |
| Jaipur ......... | 102·2 | 79·1 | ... | 1·44 |
| Kotah ......... | 103·5 | 89·1 | ... | 1·59 |
| Bhuj ......... | 95·6 | 79·5 | ... | 0 93 |
| Dwarka ......... | 89·3 | 82·2 | ... | 0·63 |
| Veraval ......... | 85·7 | 82·3 | ... | 0·69 |
| Rajkot ......... | 100·4 | 77·7 | ... | 0·88 |
| Bhavnagar Para ......... | 101·6 | 80·5 | ... | 2·97 |
| Surat ......... | 92·1 | 73·1 | 0·65 | 1·91 |
| Ahmedabad ......... | 102·6 | 83·7 | ... | 0·91 |
| Deesa ......... | 100·8 | 81·4 | ... | 0·96 |
| Neemuch ......... | 96·0 | 78·8 | ... | 1 22 |
| Indore ......... | 94·1 | 75·1 | ... | 2·22 |
| Jubbulpore ......... | 99·0 | 75·3 | 0·41 | 1·95 |
| Saugor ......... | 92·6 | 74·5 | 0·08 | 3·79 |
| Hoshangabad ......... | 99 6 | 79·9 | ... | 0·85 |
| Khandwa ......... | 98·7 | 80·6 | ... | 2·51 |
| Akola ......... | 99·2 | 79·6 | ... | 2·84 |
| Amraoti ......... | 98·3 | 77·8 | 0·14 | 3·32 |
| Nagpur ......... | 98·1 | 77·3 | 0·85 | 3·02 |
| Chanda ......... | 101·0 | 77·5 | 0·08 | 4·28 |
| Raipur ......... | 92·7 | 75·6 | 0·46 | 5·11 |
| Bombay ......... | 81·9 | 77·4 | 3·05 | 10·04 |
| Ratnagiri ......... | 84·3 | 73 9 | 3·18 | 21 01 |
| Mormugao ......... | 76·5 | 75·7 | 2·03 | 13·21 |
| Karwar ......... | 82·3 | 74·0 | 1·57 | 24·05 |
| Malegaon ......... | 94·9 | 72·6 | 0·01 | 3·79 |
| Ahamednagar ......... | 92·4 | 69 0 | ... | 2·17 |
| Poona ......... | 87·0 | 70·8 | 0·09 | 2·13 |
| Sholapur ......... | 91·3 | 70·9 | 0·96 | 12·64 |
| Bijapur ......... | 91·2 | 69·2 | ... | 4·07 |
| Belgaum ......... | 80·3 | 66·6 | 0·03 | 5·01 |
| Aurangabad ......... | 94 2 | 71·2 | 0·26 | 3·58 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) ......... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hyderabad ......... | 92 8 | 73·7 | 0 02 | 3 89 |
| Mangalore ......... | 80·2 | 74·9 | 1·21 | 23·90 |
| Calicut ......... | 82·8 | 75·1 | 0·46 | 21·53 |
| Cochin ......... | 83·2 | 75·8 | 0·55 | 17·41 |
| Colombo ......... | 85·5 | 79·0 | 0·06 | 2·23 |
| Masulipatam ......... | 102·3 | 86·6 | ... | 1·63 |
| Bellary ......... | 98·0 | 76·3 | ... | 0·02 |
| Cuddapah ......... | 100·7 | 80·6 | ... | 2·11 |
| Madras ......... | 100·5 | 79 5 | 0 08 | 1·42 |
| Bangalore ......... | 89·8 | 67·8 | ... | 0·33 |
| Coimbatore ......... | 88·4 | 72 3 | ... | 1 08 |
| Trichinopoly ......... | 99·6 | 79 8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Negapatam ......... | 102·9 | 81·0 | ... | 0·12 |

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 23RD JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 23rd June, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi records a light fall of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is equal to or above the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Agra records 0·23 inch of rain and Jhansi 0·30 inch. Skies are clear at Mainpuri and Cawnpore but moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen slightly, the maximum being higher than usual at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in Lower Sind but clear or only very lightly clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture in Sind but is generally drier in Rajputana. Temperature is normal except for an excess at night in south Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0·65 inch of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is higher than usual at some of the inland stations; the minimum is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen. Jubbulpore has received 0·41 inch, Amraoti 0·14 inch, Nagpur 0·85 inch, and Raipur 0·46 inch. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess nearly everywhere; night temperature is generally normal.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Bombay had 3·05 inches, Ratnagiri 3·18 inches, Mormugao 2·03 inches and Karwar 1·57 inches. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the north but remain heavily overcast in the south Konkan. Humidity is in excess in the southern districts and normal elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in defect at some stations but the minimum is everywhere normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur records 0·96 inch of rain and Aurangabad 0·26 inch. Skies are lightly clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—General rain has fallen on the West Coast as far north as Surat, but the heaviest falls have occurred in the Konkan. Rainfall has been nearly general in the eastern and southern districts of the Central Provinces. A few showers have fallen in the Deccan, Hyderabad and in the United Provinces. Skies continue heavily clouded in the south Konkan and in Malabar, but in the north Konkan, the Deccan, Kathiawar and the Central Provinces. cloud has decreased slightly.

The barometer has again fallen moderately in the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces. Winds are lighter on the West Coast and are east-south-easterly to south-south-easterly in direction from Mangalore to Surat. Weather appears slightly unsettled in the east Arabian Sea.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast. A few showers may occur in the Deccan and the Central Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 23rd June was 29·672 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 6 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 15th June:—

Submitted letter from the Port Officer, dated 16th February, requesting sanction for the old light vessel "Bombay" to be repaired so as to serve as a stand by light vessel.

Submitted report by the Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor, dated 26th April, on the condition of the vessel.

Submitted further report by the Port Officer, dated 28th May, submitting the minimum list of repairs necessary to make the vessel efficient as a temporary stand-by.

Submitted letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 8th June, forwarding report by the Mechanical Superintendent giving the following estimate for the minimum list of repairs to the vessel:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Renewal of hull planking where necessary ... ... | 1,600 | 0 | 0 |
| " defective water tanks ... | 1,140 | 0 | 0 |
| " rudder main piece ... | 450 | 0 | 0 |
| " part of false stem ... ... | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| " part of false keel ... ... | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| " forecastle deck ... ... | 1,040 | 0 | 0 |
| " weak parts of main deck ... | 650 | 0 | 0 |
| Rs. | 5,180 | 0 | 0 |

and adding that the hull was caulked and pitched in April and should not be required to be done again for several months and that the mast will not be required to be renewed for some time.

Read the following minute by the Chairman, dated 10th June 1909, concurred in by the other members of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee:—

This vessel may be required to take the place of the unattended light ship if any accident happens to her. In the middle of February she was found to be leaking badly, and on survey this was found to be due to the caulking round her stempost being displaced. She was then thoroughly examined and found on the whole to be in a fair condition. An estimate was prepared amounting to Rs. 25,380, of which Rs. 11,960 was for sheathing her, and the Shipwright Surveyor stated that with these repairs she would be efficient for another 12 to 15 years. As the question of providing another light vessel is under consideration, it seemed undesirable to spend this large sum on an old vessel. Accordingly the Port Officer was asked for a statement of the minimum repairs that would be required to make her an efficient stand-by. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 5,180, has now been prepared for the same. Caulking is omitted as it was done in Dry Dock in April last. The mast does not apparently require renewal at present so this item is also omitted. The Port Officer states that he thinks it desirable the work shall be done at once, and I therefore suggest that the estimate of Rs. 5,180 be approved. Budget provision is Rs.4,150.

Resolution.—The estimate of Rs. 5,180 on account of the work required to be done at once is sanctioned. The cost to be charged to "Repairs to Light Vessel "Bombay"," Port Department, Section VIII, Budget Estimates, 1909-10.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| — | For week ending 11th June 1909. | Total from 1st April to 11th June 1909 | For week ending 11th June 1908. | Total from 1st April to 11th June 1908. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into Harbour. | 21 | 246 | 25 | 248 |
| Vessels piloted out of Harbour. | 21 | 247 | 22 | 230 |
| Vessels transported ...... | 22 | 173 | 22 | 160 |
| Vessels attended to ...... | ... | 9 | 3 | 28 |
| Vessels warped ......... | 2 | 8 | ... | 5 |

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Total deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ......... | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ......... | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ......... | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ......... | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ......... | 1 | 0 | 14 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion... | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| G Mahim and Worli ......... | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Water Division ......... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Harbour ......... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals ......... | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Total ...... | 2 | 1 | 57 |
| This day last year ......... | 2 | 2 | 68 |
| Do. 1907 ......... | | | 71 |

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

June 23rd, 1909.

| Ward. | Alive. | Dead | Found Infected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A ......... | 53 | 37 | 0 |
| B ......... | 166 | 81 | 6 |
| C ......... | 103 | 25 | 1 |
| D ......... | 64 | 24 | 0 |
| E ......... | 198 | 22 | 2 |
| F ......... | 71 | 3 | 1 |
| G ......... | 46 | 6 | 0 |
| Total to date... | 701 | 198 | 10 |
| Total rats killed ......... | | | 899 |

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

INDIA AND THE PRESS CONFERENCE.

THE "Gujerati":—Lord Morley was right when he complained in his speech at Oxford that the Press Conference had given to India extraordinarily small attention, almost amounting to nothing. The Conference failed to consider whether the rights of common citizenship are to be recognised as between His Majesty's subjects, European and Asiatic or whether the relations between India and the Colonies should remain as at present, "India after all, observed Lord Morley, is the only real Empire you have. . . I observed with rather a grim feeling that if any thing goes wrong with India the whole material and military conditions of the Empire might be strongly altered." The proceedings of the Press Conference, therefore, made upon him the impression that "the part of Hamlet had been omitted." Lord Curzon has all along been emphatic in the declaration of his belief that India is the pivot of the British Empire and yet we know what he has done to wound the feelings of the Indian people and create uneasiness in the country. It is something that even Lord Morley has learnt, though so late in the day, that "India after all is the only real Empire you have." Anglo-Indian writers and speakers are often in the habit of reminding the Indian people of the gratitude they owe to England for the blessings of British rule in India. We wish they were equally mindful of their own moral obligations to this country. But that is a subject by itself. Lord Morley, addressing as he was the teachers of the Indian Civil Service and Probationers at Oxford, dwelt upon the "tremendous mission of Indian Civilians" and justly urged that "the good name of England was in their keeping." He asked them "not to hold aloof from Indian life," as any estrangement between Indians and Europeans would be a "tremendous catastrophe." That is a weighty warning which both of them will do well not to forget.

THE TREATMENT OF INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The "Parsi":—Reuter cabled the startling news that three members of the proposed Deputation of Indians to the Imperial Government have been sentenced to three months' hard labour for offences under the Registration Act. The telegram does not state who these three "inseparables" are and whether Mr. Gandhi is one of them. If he be then it only means an additional chapter to the story of his martyrdom. But, in all conscience, what does all this mean? Instead of improving one with matters are growing worse and worse—in fact they could not possibly be worse the high water-mark of persecution having already been reached. The Deputation was on the eye of its departure for England. The members were quieter than the proverbial church mouse. They did not desire to bandy words with the Colonists and hence their peaceful mission to the headquarters of the Empire. Could the Transvaal Government not have tolerated their presence on African soil for just one week, but needs must unceremoniously clap them into jail under a law which is only the very travesty of law? What does all this mean? It looks very much like an illustration of a homely vernacular proverb. Father would not allow the boy to beg and mother wouldn't feed him at home. We will not, the Transvaalers seem to say, redress your grievances, nor allow you to proceed to England to attempt to get them redressed. We wonder whether, after this, Lord Morley can conscientiously sit with his arms akimbo, and merely placidly ask whether "common citizenship is to be observed or whether relations between India and the Colonies should remain as at present." We are more grateful than we can say to Lord Morley for the great step forward he has taken in the matter of administrative reforms. But will not the latter lose, in the eyes of all India, half their value and all their grace as long as we have absolutely no status in the other parts of the Empire? This is not a question of the sufferings of a handful of Indians. It is a question of principle, and the longer the Imperial Government procrastinate about it the more difficult it will prove of solution.

BANDRA SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

The "Rast Goftar":—Bandra has long put up with the nuisance of a hideous slaughter-house. Her citizens will heave a sigh of relief that its removal is under the contemplation of Government. The population of the city has kept pace with the growth of Bombay. It is no longer a suburban village, and the removal of the slaughter-house has been rendered necessary by the same reasons which led to its establishment in a place outside the contours of Bombay. If Bandra has failed to draw like other outskirt stations a large complement of better class Hindus from this city, the presence of the slaughter-house may account for this apathy. Yet the fact cannot be gainsaid that the community which bears a fair proportion to the population of the city has increased a good deal since the advent of plague. On the Mahim side the majority of the bungalows are the residences of Hindus, and in their vicinity there stands the plague of a slaughter-house,—an exerable and unbearable nuisance. Apart from the religious sentiments and susceptibilities of the Hindus, the presence of such an institution in the thick of a populated districts must be productive of a very deleterious effect on the morals of the surroundings. The sight of thousands of animals stocked for the purposes of wholesale slaughter and driven mercilessly in shoals to the scene of their death, is not calculated to engender feelings of humanity. If Bandra people have suffered this abomination to exist at their doors for the delectation of such of their Bombay neighbours as feed on animal diet, it is their own fault. The slaughter-house would have been transferred elsewhere long before this, if the matter was laid before the Government. The proposal for its removal would have been considered in spite of the inconveniences which it would have caused to Bombay at a time when bullock traction was the only medium for carrying meat. But the introduction of motor service dispenses with any objection which the latter city might have formerly raised against its removal, and Bombay would be only too glad now to see it shifted from its present situation to some secluded corner in the suburbs.

DETENTION OF THE DEPORTEES.

The "Indu Prakash":—Reuter wires to us that once more there was a set of interpellations in the Commons on the subject of the Indian deportations and that by way of emphasizing the absolutely irreconciliable and unrelenting attitude of the Ministry, the Premier took upon himself the duty of giving the official reply and expressed the absolute unwillingness of the Government either to interfere with the discretion of the Viceroy or to countenance in any manner Mr. Mackarnes's bill. It is not in this however, that the real sting of the Government decision lies. Mr. Asquith went further and is reported to have said "that these constant interpellations would only encourage a revival of the elements of mischief which the deportation had so much abated, thereby postponing the date which they and the Government desired to hasten." In plain English this means that if you ask any more questions on the subject we will only prolong the detention of the deportees. So that, the deportees are to be punished and injustice added to injustice because of what are believed to be the sins of the sympathizers with the deportees. That is the logic of the wolf and the lamb-story with a vengence and we can only pity the zenith of degeneracy which the illiberalism of the present Liberal Ministry has reached on this most irritating question of deportations.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

The "Indian Spectator":—Few will have any difficulty in responding heartily to the appeal with which the Bombay Government's resolution on the development of this city closes. The questions raised gave rise to a wide variety of opinion. The conflicting opinions as one at once feels while reading the Resolution, have been weighed by a master mind free from bias and working its way straight to the main objects to be attained, without needless injury to any interests; and we expect all objections will be readily waived. The questions considered fall under two divisions—the provision of residential areas, and the improvement of communications. Though Government would not reserve areas, for any class of society by artificial rules, there is a tendency for the richer, the middle, and the poorer classes to prefer more or less distinct quarters; and areas have to be provided where they are likely to be appreciated most by the classes concerned. The Government has come to the conclusion that the well-to-do classes would like to be housed on the west and south-west portions of the island, that the middle classes would, by the force of competition, be obliged to resort to the north-west of the island and then to Salsette, and that the labourers and factory operatives would find it most convenient to occupy the east and the centre of the island. The Government, if we understand it correctly, disclaims any intention of denying the use of any part of the island to any class by arbitrary restrictions: it recognises the inevitable result which may be expected from competition and considerations of convenience and wishes to provide for such result. The Government has come to the conclusion that the reclamation of Back Bay is both necessary and feasible. Doubts were popularly entertained on the feasibility of the scheme, but on a question of this kind, when Sir George Clarke's Government arrives at a conclusion, the objections may well be waived.

## "SOUL-WANDERING."

ANIMALS IN HUMAN THOUGHT.

THE student of comparative religion, the lover of animals, and the folklorist will join in a welcome to Countess Martinengo-Cesaresco's volume, "The Place of Animals in Human Thought." She begins with a short and suggestive chapter on "Soul-Wandering" in which she treats of the belief in transmigration, which has been and is cherished by various races of mankind. The Countess does not miss a chance of drawing an illustration from the things of to-day, and in this connection she cites the case of suicide committed by Leandro Improte, a young man well furnished with wordly goods, who shot himself in a cafe at Naples in 1907.

His pocket was found to contain a letter, in which he said that the act was prompted by a desire to study metempsychosis; much had been written on the subject but it pleased him better to discover than talk. "So I determined to die and see whether I shall be re-born in the form of some animal. It would be delightful to return to this world as a lion or a rat." It might not prove delightful after all!

RETURNED AS A DOG.

Unfortunately Leandro has kept his secret, but this belief in transmigration gave rise to a striking incident which set the United States by the ears a few years ago. A lady in New York lost her only daughter, a little girl of whom she was passionately fond. Later, with the habit of society ladies, the bereaved mother adopted a dog as pet. Gradually there grew upon her the belief that the dog was animated with the soul of her lost little girl. A study of the pet confirmed the view. The dog responded—at least so the lady said—in a remarkably human way to all the love that was lavished upon it, until at length the mistress was convinced that her girl had come to life again in the form of the spaniel. Like many other things in America and elsewhere, the matter was merely a nine days' wonder, but the Countess may be interested in the fact, and may be inclined to follow it up.

ADAM AND THE LION.

Passing from the subject of transmigration proper, Countess Martinengo-Cesaresco shows by a wealth of reference that is stupendous how love for the brute creation has entered into almost every phase of religious thought. Readers of the Bible are familiar with the fact that God gave Adam power over all animals. The author says that in an uncanonical version of Genesis, which was translated from an Armenian MS., and which is preserved at Venice, we have a dramatic description of the manner in which man's power was broken.

When Adam and Eve were driven from the Garden of Eden they met a lion, which attacked Adam.

"Why," asked Adam, "do you attack me when God ordered you and all the animals to obey me?"

"You disobeyed God," replied the lion, "and we are no longer bound to obey you."

Saying which the noble beast walked away without harming Adam. But war was declared.

The power of speech attributed to this King of the Forest who foregathered with the father of men, introduces us to another belief that finds ready credence in the religious world, and of this there are many instances scattered throughout these pages.

It appears from a remark made by Josephus that the Jews thought that all animals spoke before the Fall. In Christian folklore there is a superstition that animals can speak during the Christmas night an obvious reference to their return to an unfallen state.

BIRDS AND SPEECH.

From these general remarks the Countess comes to the particular. She deals with the incident of Balaam's ass, and then, passing to the realm of Moslem thought, treats at some length of the belief entertained by all the sons of Allah—learned and ignorant—that birds have a language in which they exchange their views.

The Koran says that the language of birds was understood by Solomon . . . The pigeon cries continually "Allah! Allah!" The common dove executes this long sentence, "Assert the unity of your Lord who created you, so will He forgive you your sin." There was a parrot who could repeat the whole Koran by heart, and could never be put out so as to make mistakes . . . . A pious raven could say correctly the thirty-second chapter, and always made the proper prostration when it came to the words, "My body prostrateth itself before Thee, and my heart confideth in Thee."

The parrot, which sang "Yankee Doodle" and "I'will be your sweetheart," and which changed hands at the dispersal of the Glasgow Zoo for the amazing sum of 260 guineas, was clearly of kin with these more or less fabled birds. Writing of feats of memory in relation to the parrot's knowledge of the Koran, the Countess says that she knew of "an old priest who repeated the "Divina Commedia" from the first-line to the last. Fifty years ago a blind beggar at Stirling knew the Bible from Genesis to Revelation, could locate any vesre on the spur of the moment, and quote any desired chapter. The author should add the fact to her store.

THE INTELLIGENCE.

The intelligence of animals has always been a matter of profound wonder. Aristotle says that music attracts some animals. For instance, deer can be captured by singing and playing on the pipe. On the other hand, we know that the wolf which turned tail when the Highlander played a spring on his bag-pipes did not altogether lack understanding.

Animals sometimes show forethought, as the ichneumon, which does not attack the asp till it has called others to help it, which reminds one of the dog whose master took him to Exeter, where he was badly treated by the yard dog of the inn; on this he escaped and went to London, whence he returned with a powerful dog friend, who gave the yard dog a lesson which he must have long remembered.

A KNOWING CAT.

A well-known Scottish author told the writer of an incident which occurred at the village of Fauldhouse which will delight the Countess, as it excels anything of the kind in her volume. A cat—not fierce by any means was set upon one day by a farmer's dog. She got the worst of the encounter, slunk into the house, and hid herself underneath a bed. By and by she emerged from her place of refuge, and apparently had forgotten all about the assault. That same night the farmer, accompanied by his dog, paid another visit to the house. At sight of the dog the cat disappeared. Three or four minutes later she returned with five other cats, which she marshalled to a joint attack. On front and rear and on either flank, the dog found itself immediately besieged by a feline horde. It put up a fight, but was resolutely borne down, and ere many seconds elapsed, was forced to run for its life. The story seems almost too good to be true, but the narrator assures me that there are witnesses who will testify to it with their blood.

Among other chapters of special interest in Countess Martinengo-Cesaresco's book may be mentioned those on "The Horse as Hero" and "Animals in Eastern Fiction." But, indeed, the whole work deserves close attention. It is an able and scholarly contribution to the literature of religion and folklore. A number of excellent and opposite illustrations further enhance its value.

MR. F. J. ATKINSON, Accountant General, United Provinces, is proceeding on leave, Mr. K. B. Wagle to act.

DISCOVERY of a cap floating in Felixtowe Dock led to the recovery of the dead body of James Clerk, chief stoker of H.M.S. "Hasty," who had been drowned.

IN the most boisterous part of Mount's Bay (Cornwall), an almost unapproachable except by sea, lies Dollar Cove, where for the past three months a treasure-seeking expedition, sent down by a London syndicate, has been working. In 1788 a Spanish ship went ashore there with about 20 tons of specie aboard. Everybody who lives on the cost is familiar with the appearance of the dollars, as large numbers have been washed up on the beach from time to time. Gold pieces are said to have been discovered within a recent date by people walking on the beach.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

WOMEN OF WAR.

It is understood that some of the more ardent advocates of women's rights claim for the fair a place in the ranks and the firing line. The War Office have no hitherto encouraged these ideas, which have to support them the ancient practice of Dahomey. But anyone who visited the Territorial Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, a few weeks ago, might well have thought that the citizen army had opened its ranks to admit citizenesses. Round the large arena rode a party of horsewomen all khaki, from spur to cap, and though they rode sidesaddle, most military to behold. A closer inspection, however, showed that there was no cause for alarm. The squadron carried no weapons, and, moreover, upon their arms was the red cross badge. They were, in fact, members of the First-Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps, whose business in war, according to the ancient and honourable mission of woman, is not to take life but to save it.

FIRST AND SWIFT AID.

The ladies of this body are training themselves to render the swiftest of first-aid to wounded men, and an ambulance display the other day showed the success to which they have attained. All are mounted save those who ride on the ambulance wagon. This last is a most workmanlike affair, with canvas tilt over a body painted that dull grey tint favoured by our navy. Beneath the tilt is an equipment of stretchers in the latest style. As for the riders, their military appearance has already been described, but their dress is eminently workmanlike as well as military. The khaki riding-habit looks neat on the saddle, and yet offers no impediment to proceeding at the double to pick up the wounded.

THE CORPS AT WORK.

A number of these said wounded having been deposited at one end of the arena, the ladies of the First-Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps hurried to the rescue. Half the mounted members sprang from their saddles, leaving their horses in charge of their "opposite numbers." The men wounded less severely were promptly bandaged, assisted to their feet, and led away to the waggon. Those who had suffered more dangerous damage needed, of course, greater care. On them most elaborate bandages were bound, and a section of the corps handling them with the utmost care, and moving with that perfect unison which surgeons desire, bore each bodily away. The wagon loaded, the bearers sprang to their horses again, and were off and away. The whole display was an interesting proof of the enthusiasm which the ladies have given to their training. There followed competitions in jumping, in making the quickest rescue and in saddling.

## CHINESE EVIDENCE.

Quite recently in a case at Chefoo an American advocate for the defence made the bold suggestion that his client should be found not guilty on the sole ground that the Chinese witnesses against him were not worthy of belief, and it is not very long since a British Judge in Hongkong sent a whole batch of native witnesses to gaol for perjury. In the American case the Judge, very rightly as it seems to us, refused to admit as an axiom that it is impossible for native witnesses ever to tell the truth. But the effect of the two cases has been to call western attention once more to a shortcoming in Chinese character which our native friends would do well to take to heart very seriously. We have seen suggestions for all sorts of possible and impossible reforms in China but so far we have never noticed even a hint that amongst the many western products worth imitation it would be advisable to introduce into all schools, colleges, universities, and government departments, some simple means for the cultivation of truth. This is not because the absence of veracity is not recognised, but because apparently it is a part of Chinese nature to be secretive, inaccurate, suspicious and hence given to prevarication. This is hardly to be wondered at in a country where even realities are false, false weights, false measures, false currency, and false counting, even of cash, are the inevitable forerunners of false words. Words are but wind, and promises as pie-crust, are western sayings, but there are many Chinese to keep them in countenance. There is for example a Chinese character for "oath" which is composed of two parts, one meaning "words," the other "to break!"

Lack of truth naturally follows lack of honesty. The matter is of importance to China not merely from a moral but from political and commercial points of view. With these, however, we have at the moment nothing to do. Our present consideration is to be given to evidence in courts of law. In western lands evidence is carefully classified. It is direct or circumstantial: admissible or inadmissible: relevant or irrelevant. In a British court, a case is sometimes a game of skill between the experts on the one side and those on the other, with the Judge or jury as umpire. It must be played according to strict rules, and decided according to statute and precedent. A Chinese court is innocent of all such forms. Everything that comes is evidence; everybody talks at once, and nothing is irrelevant. The Chinese seem as a matter of fact to be incapable of estimating the relative value of evidence or even of appreciating the absolute need of it. Where credulity is so crass that even men of rank believe foreigners capable of seeing into ground, of using eyes for the making of silver, and internal human organs for medicine it would be more than strange if cases were not sometimes decided on grounds on which a Western Judge would not condemn a dog.—"Celestial Empire."

## FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect, | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Interrupted. | Via Turkey Interrupted. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ...... | Via Bhamo Perfect. | Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd June 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | Latest Dates. H. | Latest Dates. M. | Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs. | Time Occupied in Transmission. Mts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ... | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Teheran ... | 23 | 2 | 5 p.m. | 0 | 40 |
| Suez ...... | 23 | 2 | 15 p.m. | 0 | 45 |

NOTICES.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (22-6-09).

ALTHOUGH Mr. Charles Verlen, an actor suddenly became blind just before a performance at the Grand Opera House, Cincinnati, he took his part as usual, and it was not until after the performance that the audience learnt of his affliction.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

## BY THE WAY.

### NATIONALIST ORATORY.

Nationalist oratory is not what it was in the classical eighteen, when the movement was passing through its most dramatic phase. Mr. Parnell was no great speaker himself, though the strength of his purpose and character would on occasion invest his words with a sombre and even terrifying effect; but he had around him a band of young men and some elderly ones, like Mr. Biggar, some of whom were not only great debaters and strategists but great orators too. It is said that Mr. Sexton, in a four hours' speech which was delivered with the single purpose of wasting time, was yet so conscientious an artist that not a single sentence of the oration was in anything but finished and even ornate literary form. So at least testified a member of Parliament who had the curiosity to listen to the speech all through, and who, in fact, made up the entire audience to whom, besides the Speaker and the clerks, it was addressed.

### FASHIONABLE BENCHES.

Mr. Sexton left Parliament, but there remain Mr. Healy, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. John Redmond, to Mr. W. Redmond and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and often they give the House a taste of the quality of an earlier day. For a time the Nationalist party seemed to be enlisting men of a poorer stamp, but within the last few years it has been strengthened by the addition of youngmen of very high attainments, who, incidentally, are giving quite an air of fashion to the Nationalist benches, which, with all their varied qualities, they never had before. Mr. Hazleton, is one of these. He is the son of a wealthy Dublin tradesman, and has taken his share in the literature as well as the politics of later Irish Nationalism. Mr. Hugh Law, Mr. Stephen Gwynne, and Mr. Kettle are among the other new men with the new mark. Mr. John O'Connor, another of the visitors to Manchester, has placed politics second to the Bar, but his fine voice and great stature make him a good platform man. Mr. Flynn, the last of our visitors, is a very industrious Parliamentarian, who has, besides Ireland, all the "native" races under his wing. He is one of the few men in the House who can talk with learning and to the point about Thibetan affairs.

### "BOOST" LABELS.

The New York Boost Association trifled with a great idea which has been snapped at by the Association of Commerce, Chicago. Trunk labels have a twofold quality, inducing on the one hand pride and on the other curiosity, and commercial Chicago turns this now to its own profit. As many as possible of its reputed 50,000 "travelling men" are to sport a circular label on their sample cases, emblematic of Chicago's readiness to do business. The Association sees in these labels "a great asset in publicity." Probable the circular Chicago label is to bear some moral inscription. This might be "Chicago has the goods," but for the fact that to this phrase Cincinnati claims prior rights. Rochester has asserted that its name means quality. "Best in the West" has been staled by use in favour of several other cities. It would be unworthy to copy "Boost Buffalo," and it is not the case that Chicago, like a Californian city, "Raises Real Raisins." But Chicago must do something alliterative or rhyming or merely facetious. Her Association of Commerce will doubtless avoid the trap laid by a Kansas city for itself. "Topeka Kan.; Topeka Will!" screamed its patriots, until extinguished by the mocking cry: "Topeka Kan.; Topeka Kant."

### FIRES IN AMERICA.

The quick work of American fire brigades has often been admired. Without detracting in any way from their skill, one may suggest that they have the advantage of abundant practice. At the annual meeting of Fire Underwriters held this month in New York some remarkable figures were given respecting fire losses in the United States. The value of property destroyed by fire during the last five years works out at an average of dols. 269,200,412 (£58,840,982) a year, or dols. 737,535) £147,507 a day. This is without taking forest fires into account or the losses from the interruption of business and the expense to the public of fire brigade services.

### THE KING AND MANX LAND.

At luncheon a new Manx steamer in the Mersey the King was toasted not as King, but as "Sovereign Lord of the Manor of Man." This was one of the long roll of titles announced at the Coronation of Edward VII. When, in 1826, Parliament bought from the Duke of Atholl his manorial rights these became vested in George IV. and his descendants. A huge price (nearly half a million) was paid to the Dukes of Atholl from first to last, but it turned out in the end to be a good bargain. Before 1866 the surplus revenues of the island more than paid for what the Duke had got from the British taxpayer, not to speak of the advantage of suppressing the old smuggling.

### HAYDN AND ENGLAND.

The centenary of the death of Franz Joseph Haydn, the composer has just been celebrated. Haydn twice visited England, in 1791 and in 1793. The second visit, which lasted for over a year, was so remunerative that the composer was freed from all monetary anxiety during the remainder of his life-time. During this second visit he received the degree of Doctor of Music from the University of Oxford. He had also the honour of attending the Lord Mayor's banquet, from which he was compelled to retire by the exceeding badness of the music!

### THE ORIGIN OF "DIANA."

The tradition that Mrs. Norton sat for the picture of "Diana" dies hard, despite Meredith's over emphatic denial of any foundation of truth. In the recent "Life of Delane" Mr. Dasent writes: "A false and malicious report that news had been extracted from Sydney Herbert through the blandishments of Mrs. Norton, and communicated by her to Delane obtained wide currency. Such is the inveteracy of error that many years afterwards this groundless insinuation was reproduced (much to the annoyance of Sheridan's descendants) by George Meredith in his novel "Diana of the Grossways," and from time to time paragraphs appear in the newspapers and magazines perpetuating the fiction." It seems curious that Mr. Dasent should be unaware that the creator of the queen of Irishwomen did his utmost to repair his innocent mistake, and to claim her as a "child of air, a creature of delight," instead of merely the "portrait of a lady."

### GEORGE MEREDITH AND CONSCRIPTION.

George Meredith's views on military service are interesting to recall just now, whether one agrees with them or not: "The fear of death (he once said) is the real cause of the English objection to conscription. Men come to me and say their trade would suffer, or they could not spare two years from their apprenticeship. Their real meaning is that they are afraid of being called out and getting shot at. So they pay others to do the killing and dying for them. Every manly nation submits to universal service. In the present state of the world it counts among the necessities for safety. But nothing short of an invasion and the capture of London would induce England to think of it seriously. As it is, 80,000 Germans could march through England from end to end."

### THE "HEAD OF THE RIVER" AT OXFORD.

Contrary to expectation, Christ Church has retained the headship of the river at Oxford without being very seriously pressed by Magdalen, which possessed no fewer than five Varsity oars fresh from victory at Putney. Sentimentalists might say that the House deserves this distinction, being practically the mother of Oxford rowing. At the beginning of the last century Eton and Westminster—when the latter was a great rowing school—sent many trained oarsmen up to Christ Church which was "Head of the River" no fewer than thirteen times between 1817 (the earliest year of record) and 1838.

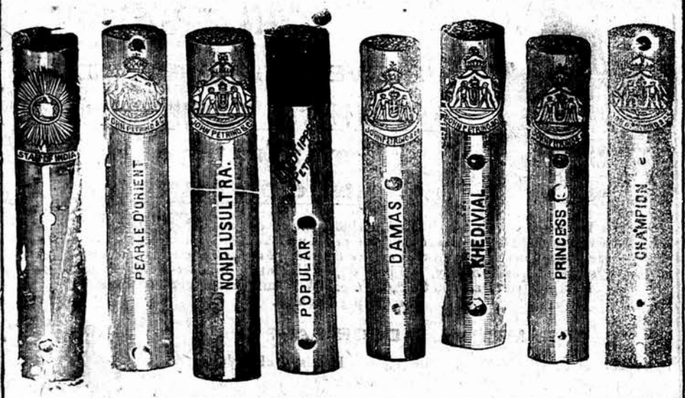
### AMENDING BISHOP HEBER.

The line suggested by Dr. Dawson Burns for Bishop Heber's hymn, "That bathe their golden sand," is, (writes a correspondent) simply bathos. Heber's the "Roll down their golden sand" obviously the best of the four. Very few, I expect, have appreciated the verbal difficulty. The following might do:

From Greenland's icy mountains,
From India's coral strand,
From where far Afric's fountains
Roll down their golden sand;

or for "far" read "bright" or "dark." Many hymns, and especially many hymn tunes, are not over-good; but most of us sing to what we have learnt and sung—that is a difficulty with all "revised" versions.


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INSTANT RELIEF.


## MEN AND MATTERS.

### LORD CHEYLESMORE.

Lord Cheylesmore, whose patriotic speech, on the occasion of the opening of a new rifle range at Watford, was keenly appreciated by the boys present, belongs to that small group of peers who have filled the office of mayors, the City of Westminster having had him as its civic chief three years ago. The peerage of Cheylesmore was only created about twenty years ago, from the estate which lies about Coventry railway station. In years gone by it formed a part of the inheritance of the Princess of Wales. Subsequently it passed into the hands of the Marquis of Hereford, who, in 1874, parted with it to Mr. W. H. Eaton, the first Lord Cheylesmore. By no means extensive, the estate is nevertheless very valuable, the greater portion of it being let on building leases.

### CHEYLESMORE'S CURIOUS CUSTOM.

There is a curious custom observed in the Cheylesmore family, which, if somewhat amusing and novel, is certainly not without its serious side. It dates back to the time when his lordship was a child of seven and was suffering from an illness which was likely to prove fatal. For days he had eaten practically nothing and then whimsically demanded roly-poly jam pudding. Naturally the doctor forbade him such food, but at the boy's persistent request eventually gave way, probably feeling that the patient's last wishes might be gratified. Curiously enough, after eating the pudding the future Lord Cheylesmore immediately began to mend, and in a surprisingly short period was about and well again. And it is to roly-poly jam pudding that his lordship attributes his life, and this is the reason why this dish has become an institution in the Cheylesmore family, no Sunday ever passing without its finding a place at luncheon.

### CHURCH HOUSE, WESTMINSTER.

Church House, Westminster, was a busy place recently owing to the series of gatherings known as the May meetings and all the most interesting figures in the world of Church politics were gathered in London for the purpose. The Bishop of London is always a popular personality at these gatherings, because of the catholicity of his interests, the freshness and originality of his view point, the wholehearted enthusiasm which he introduces into everything which he takes in hand.

### EARL NELSON.

Among the laymen who fill prominent places at these gatherings, few are more interesting than the venerable Earl Nelson. The great nephew of the hero of Trafalgar is one of the patriarchs of the peerage, being well on towards his ninetieth year. He is a great force in the diocese of Salisbury, in which he lives at Trafalgar House. He was for years associated with the Royal Patriotic Fund which he controlled in some of the most critical years of its history.

### LORD KINNAIRD.

Lord Kinnaird of the lay leaders of the Low Church party, is an equally familiar figure, his interests being chiefly centered in those phases of Church endeavour associated with his views. Some years ago he extended his patronage to the Torrey-Alexander revival, and before that was an institution at Exeter Hall. He is also a banker and an ex-international football player, and is now, in his stider years, regularly requisitioned to present the Football Association's Cup at the Crystal Palace. His sister, the Hon. Emily Kinnaird, is the mainstay of the Y. W. C. A.

### LORD RADSTOCK.

Another veteran of the peerage having kindred interests is Lord Radstock. His branch of work is the Indian Mission field, and he knows more about the religions of the Peninsula than any other lay Englishman. He spends a great deal of his time in India, filling up the intervals with preaching tours in England and running a Home in the East-end for female workers in City factories. A successful restaurant is an appanage of the Home, and Lord Radstock often dines there at a cost of fourpence halfpenny. He frequently speaks at Church gatherings in London, and on one occasion turned the "salle a manger" of a Paris hotel into a Church and drew a big congregation. He lives, when at home, which is rare, at Mayfield, near Southhampton.

### DR. STEIN.

Dr. M. A. Stein, the famous explorer, who stated at a dinner of the Royal Geographical Society the other night that his favourite dog, "Dash," had accompanied him upon an expedition of 10,000 miles, is a Hungerian, and is one of the greatest archæologists alive. He has spent years in Central Asia in some of the most out-of-the-way spots on earth and has had to put up with a number of hardships not the least being an accident to his leg and an arduous journey of eighteen days before he could receive medical assistance. Among Dr. Stein's numerous discoveries was a treasure cave literally crammed with ancient manuscripts, paintings, and other Buddhist remains. There was a wonderful library, with some manuscripts which dated back to the first century after Christ.

### A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

Some time ago, Dr. Stein and Dr. Sven Hedin were together at a dinner party, and Dr. Stein casually produced from his waistcoat pocket a small spring tape measure. "It is a very curious thing," he said, "but when I was in Eastern Tibet, in 1906, I picked up this measure at the foot of an old ruin. I have carried it with me ever since, and use it constantly." Dr. Hedin took the measure, and had hardly looked at it when he exclaimed: "Why, this is mine! I lost it in Tibet in 1901," and he named the spot where he had lost it. This, indeed, proved to be the place where Dr. Stein had found it—a remarkable coincidence truly. That this little measure should have been lost in a vast unexplored region by one traveller, picked up by another traveller long afterwards, and produced by him to its owner in a house in London struck all the company as a wonderful concatenation of events; and the interesting tape measure was presented to the Royal Geographical Society's Museum.

### THE KING OF CAMBODIA.

Sisowath, King of Cambodia, is reported to be in a sad way, and for some time he has been growing weaker. The original malady was rheumatism; this was complicated by various other ills, and by the monarch's resistance to proper medical care. Now neurasthenia has attacked him; he complains that the royal dancing-girls no longer dance as they used to, that the royal elephants are dying one after the other—a portent of evil—and that the art-workers of his palace neglect their work. King Sisowath flies into voilent tempers at the slightest provocation. He is further troubled with doubts on the subject of religion, and recently asked for a French missionary, from whom, it is said, he sought information with regard to the necessary steps for his converson to the Catholic religion. The bonzes, however, declare they will shut him up in one of their convents if he pursues this idea. Difficulties appear likely to arise with regard to Sisowath's successor. The King himself has designated his young son, Soluphanovong, but the bonzes support the elder son, Monivong who has received a military training in France, and who occupies the rank of ensign in the French army.

### A FAMOUS SCOTCH MUSICIAN.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who has been elected President of an International Musical Society which was recently formed in Vienna, is that somewhat rare mixture—a Scotsman and a great musician. Sir Alexander was born in Edinburgh, but went to Germany to study music at the early age of nine, While there he became thoroughly acquainted with the works of the great masters, and also with the German language, and it is said that on one occasion he arrived in Scotland from Hamburg and did not remember enough of his mother tongue to enable him to call a cab. Sir Alexander has been a hard worker all his life, and although he has met with more than the usual share of success, his experience at a certain girls' college will earn him the sympathy of most people—especially of dwellers in flats. He was teacher of the piano there, and sometimes eight pianos were banged by an octave of girls. At times the din was so great that Sir Alexander would hold his ears and rush out of the room to calm his shattered nerves.

ESCAPING from the Eastern Counties Asylum at Colchester while the Lunacy Commissioners were visiting the institution Emanuel Frusher, a patient, was found drowned on the River Colne half an hour later.


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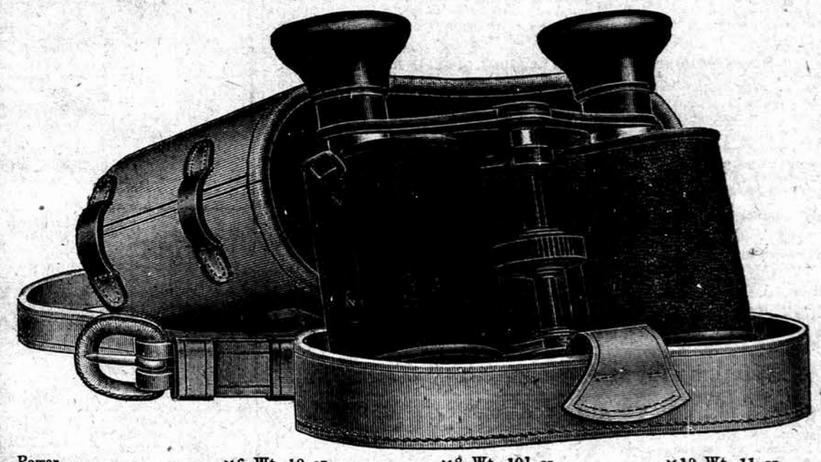
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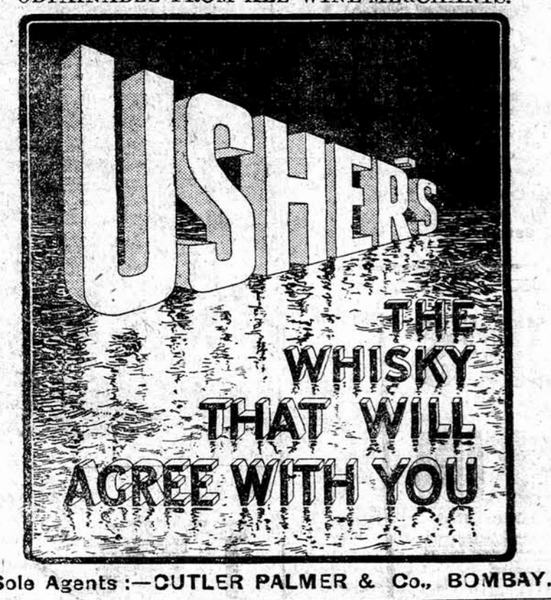
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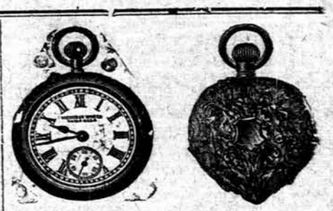


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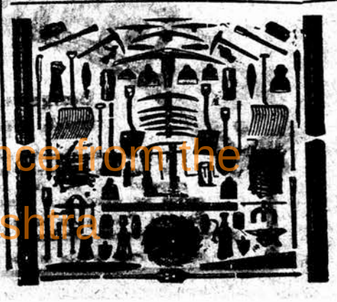
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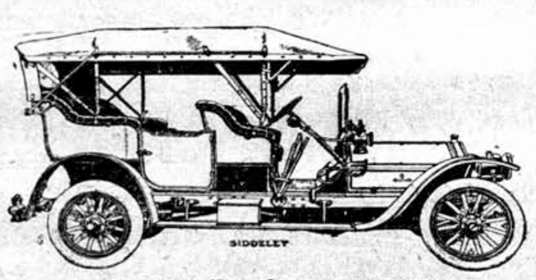
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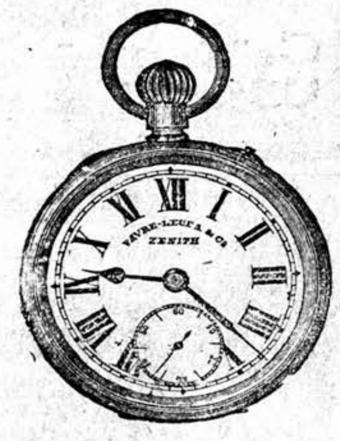
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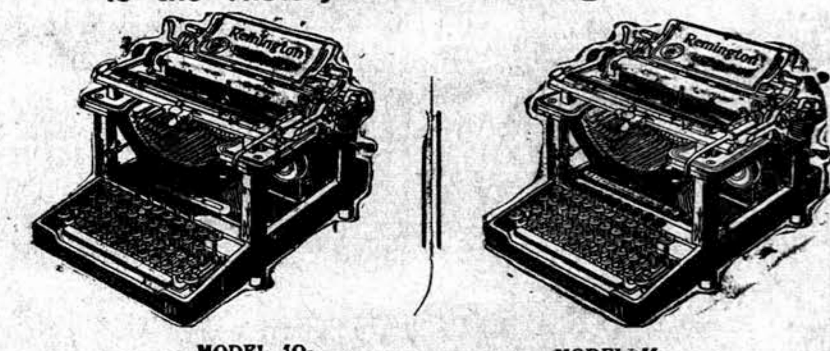
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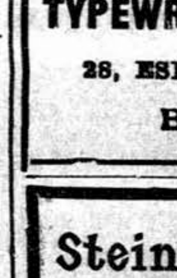
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